LVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,021—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th April.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6398	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†* SIAM	3030	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

19th April 17th May. 14th June.
3rd May 31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,233	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, 4,750 Tons, will SAIL for a CONTINENTAL PORT about the middle of April, has Superior Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, Electric Light.

Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, LL.R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th April, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	13th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th April 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,
IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMARD MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
ARE AGENTS FOR
CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or REFILLED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.
THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.
THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.
Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.
For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Phillips and Co.'s "Despatch" Bats	each	8	0
The "Dufferin"	"	11	0
English-made Plain Strung	"	6	8
Cork-handled Bats	"	10	0
Ayre's "Champion"	"	12	0
The "Despatch" Lawn-Tennis Balls	doz.	8	0
Do. (4 doz., carriage paid)		30	0
Extra "Despatch"		10	0
Do. (4 doz., carriage paid)		38	0
Ayre's "Champion"	doz.	10	8
Plain Rubber	"	5	0
Tennis Bat Presses, Mahogany, to hold 4 Bats	each	8	0
Do. do. do. 2 Bats	"	5	12
Central Racket Press	"	1	8
New Star Racket Press	"	4	0
Tennis Nets, regulation size, Tanned Cord, 42 by 3½	"	6	8
Steam-tarred Nets, Waterproof	"	11	8
Do. Copper Wire Rope	"	20	0

And other Out-Door Games, such as
CROQUET, FOOTBALL, CRICKET, POLO, HOCKEY, GOLF, BOXING, FENCING, &c.
N.B.—The above prices are subject to an increase of 10 per cent. for fall in Exchange.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA:—"Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth,
WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,
a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality	Rs. 20-0 per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality	Rs. 26-8 "	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality	Rs. 29-8 "	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality	Rs. 32-0 "	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality	Rs. 40-0 "	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality	Rs. 45-8 "	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8 "	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 35-8 "	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.
MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs.	a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5	0
" 1	Large " "	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs.	a.
No. 7	Small, for Ladies	3	8
" 5	Medium	4	0
" 4	Large	4	12
" 6	Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands. Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેઇખાદમની કું૰
ટ. ટ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY NEXT.

STANLEY'S

OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY!!

GRAND INAUGURATION

Season 1893.

The late Dion Boucicault's

Realistic and Pathetic Drama

In Prologue and 4 Acts; entitled

THE STREETS OF LONDON!

Box Plan now open at the

STAR TOBACCO COMPANY, MEADOWS STREET,

Where Tickets may be had for all parts of the House

From 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC

AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,

JUST ADDED, NOW ON VIEW.

A Wax-work life-like Tableau representing the room in detail of

THE AUSTRALIAN WINDSOR MURDERER,

In which the fearful crime was committed and showing

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,

Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000

UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

ADOLPH VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)

ROBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)

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Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY. BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.

3½ " " 4 "

4 " " 6 "

4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP..... Rs. 6,30,000

CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

PRIVILEGIAL FUND—6 2 p.a. commoded half yearly.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 2 p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.

CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.

RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.

FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p.a. on balances over Rs. 25.

PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.

DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.

PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.

BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Re 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILO ILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,662½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,039
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	198
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200	10	270
		750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Bachan Pile		5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2,000	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue		500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	530
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 23½	310
Murrachee Landing		500	500	200	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.		600	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	270
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,500	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Portuguese Church of Canning		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fireproof Flour Mills		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
RMills		2,500	100	100	—	17
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	55
Sewthwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	21
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	885
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890
Apollo	750	00¶'2	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	00¶'1	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ltd	1,250	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,280	1,280	20	320
East India	1,350	11,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	430
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375 xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	116½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 22½	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv.	410
Saba pathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	503
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	500	25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000			1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25		505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5		86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9	per ct.	30
Bombay United	1,900	1,000	1,000	25		640
Bombay Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20		385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..		325 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30		400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40		1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,025
Connaught	600	500	500	10 pr. ct		730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15		650
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30		470
Moral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50		440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20		420 xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3		700 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40		660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs.		705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—		1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—		420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.		1,115
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		640
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil		340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½		215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40		890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		500 x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30		730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		7.0
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.		182
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35		650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500		2,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		505
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.		4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,580
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6		152½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70		1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c. g.d		105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.		pa
National	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil.		150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15		470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		650
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	R 30		1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5		1,400
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0		1,225
Soundercas	750	4,000	1,000	1 yr. rs. 60		580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil		220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½		320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½		220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20		350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15		515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50		620
Venishanker Lukhamsher C. Mill Co Ld.	1,200	800	800	15		500
Victoria Mills	1,450	1,000	1,000	25		670
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,100	1,000	1,000	—		700
Union Mill's, Ld	1,900	1,000	1,000	—		605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-6
China Leaf	"	26-7 Nominal.
Peking, Bar Gold old	"	25-12 "
Do, do, new	"	25-8 "
Australia do,	"	26-1
Bombay do.	"	26
English Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do, Dragons	"	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Bottemess	"	106-8
Do, 17½ do.	"	106-11
Careiss Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do,	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	331

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 4 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade, 6 to 11p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Wardha (s), from Calcutta ; and Safari (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, and Leander (s), Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s Falshaw, Saint Marnock, Brindisi, and Ponani entered the dock yesterday ; and the s.s. Mombassa left it yesterday; and the s.s. Ashdown and Laurel Branch on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Asia left the dock on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat will close to-day, at Karachi, at 12 o'clock noon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

ARRIVAL.—Nawab Ikbal Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, accompanied by nine followers, arrived here on Tuesday, and has taken up his residence at Malabar Hill.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shapoorji Dinshawji, residing at Khetwadi, reports to the police the theft of jewellery and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 134, by his servant, Allarakhia, who has since asconded.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—The annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on Wednesday, the 12th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

THROWN DOWN FROM A HORSE.—Bapoo Rama, aged twenty-five years, while riding a horse belonging to Colonel Rhodes, yesterday afternoon, was thrown to the ground, and his left leg was fractured. Bapoo is at present lying at the J. J. Hospital.

THE FLEMING S. AND W. CO.—The meeting of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, appointed to be held yesterday, 5th instant, under Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act, was adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., for want of a quorum.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We would remind our readers of the annual meeting and prize-giving at the Indo-British Institution this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, in the school building, Esplanade. The Bishop of Bombay will preside, and Mrs. Mylne will give away the prizes.

FIRE IN A MILL.—At 2-45 p.m., on Tuesday, a fire broke out amongst some loose cotton in the blowing department of the United Spinning and Weaving Mill, Churney Road, which was speedily extinguished by the employes of the Mill. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction of some machinery, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

BURGLARY AT NEW FORAS ROAD.—Mr. E. T. Popkiss, residing at New Foras Road, reports that on the night of the 25th ultimo, some person entered his bed-room through a back window, and forcing open a box in the room stole therefrom some wearing apparel and a tin cash-box, containing Rs. 22-10 in cash. The police made enquiries, but no trace of the thief or the stolen property could yet be found.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati Nasik 4,516 patients were treated in the month of March last. Amongst them 3,073 were Hindoos, 1,306 Mahomedans, 16 Parsees, and 121 Christians ; of the Hindoos who were treated at this dispensary 302 were from Punchvati, 2,106 from Nasik, and 665 from adjacent villages ; of the Mahomedans 1,192 were from Nasik and 114 from other villages ; 16 Parsees were from Nasik only ; and of the Christians 37 from Nasik, and 84 from surrounding villages ; 22 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND SIR W. WEDDERBURN.—At a meeting of the council of the Bombay Presidency Association held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to call a public meeting to adopt an address of congratulation to Sir W. Wedderburn on his election as a member of Parliament, and a representation to the Government of Bombay against the unsatisfactory distribution of the minimum number of seats reserved for non-official members. It was also resolved that a memorial be submitted to the Government of India that it is expedient at this juncture to meet the deficit of 2½ crores by curtailment of military expenditure, but if taxation be inevitable, to meet it by the reimposition of import duty on foreign grey goods.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF SWINDLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave judgment in the case, in which Superintendent Stanford charged Mahadu Nagooji with criminal breach of trust, in respect of two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, belonging to his master, a Marwaree merchant, carrying on business at Marwaree Bazaar. Bala Jevan and Saccaram Morari were charged with receiving stolen property and assisting each other in the commission of the offence. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship did not think there was evidence sufficient to convict the third accused who was discharged. The first accused was sentenced to nine months, and the second to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGEMENT OF OPIUM ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb disposed of the case in which Mr. Rustim Pestonji, Chief Inspector of Opium, charged Oomer bin Syed, Moosa bin Farid, and four others with having in their possession a quantity of opium, weighing about six seers. The first accused is the captain and second accused the serang of a native barque, on which the other four accused were employed as khalassis. They imported a quantity of opium from Persia, and tried to sell the same in the Bombay Market. Mr. Rustim, having received the information, arrested the accused, and seized the opium. The first accused having been fined Rs. 50 by the Collector for not declaring that certain men on board his vessel had a quantity of opium in their possession, the Magistrate did not inflict any more punishment upon him but only warned and discharged him. The second accused, the serang of the vessel was fined Rs. 50, whilst the others were fined Rs. 25 each.

ROBBING A MARWAREE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Sukhdev Gunesh, Mohanlal Soobhagchand, Kesar, woman, and Rumbha, woman, with robbery, receipt of stolen property, and disposing of the same knowing it to be stolen in respect of two gold necklaces, of the aggregate value of Rs. 650, belonging to a Marwaree goldsmith, named Mehga Krishna. On the first instant the complainant, who had recently come from Poona, went to see a woman of his acquaintance in a house, at Duncan Road, when the third accused, who lived in an adjoining room called the complainant, who went into the room. The accused at once shut the doors, and with the assistance of the other three accused removed the ornaments from the person of the complainant. Inspector Nelmes being informed of the matter succeeded in recovering one of the necklaces, valued at about Rs. 400 ; and arresting the four accused in connection with the robbery. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused and sentenced the first to nine months', and each of the other three to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR HINDU GIRLS.—Dr. D. Mackichan presided at the prize-distribution to the successful students of the English School for Hindu Girls last evening, when a select number of ladies and gentlemen attended the ceremony at the invitation of Mrs. Shevantibai Nikambe, head-mistress and proprietress of the institution. The exhibition was held in the Nowrojee Furdoonji bungalow, Girgaum. The report read before the assembly showed that since the establishment of the institution in the end of 1890, the progress had been satisfactory, and there were names of sixty pupils on the roll. Mrs. Mackichan having distributed the prizes, the chairman said that it was a matter of regret that the cause of female education had not made a successful progress as it might otherwise have made, and that the other classes of native communities in Bombay had gone before the Hindoos in that respect. He suggested that persistent and patient means to encourage the students was the only remedy. Time had gone by to speak and argue, and the time had arrived for action and work. Some people, in his opinion, attached much importance to the Government educational institutions, but that enthusiasm of private enterprise was wanting in those institutions. He suggested to Mrs. Nikambe to apply for Government assistance in order to be able to put her school on a solid and permanent footing. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and Mrs. Mackichan terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

RE LILLADAR SHAMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Colah, appeared to argue against the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee all his private books for the Samvat years 1947 and 1948, and also the papers relating to the arbitration between him and Vasanjee Nandjee and others. Mr. Lang said that since the rule was granted, his client had found three of the private books along with some other books. Insolvent was ready to produce the private books, but he was unwilling to deposit the other books which did not exclusively belong to him. He had not in his possession any books relating to the arbitration.

Mr. Jardine, in support of the rule, contended that the insolvent was bound to deposit all the books that were in his possession. He was also bound to produce the books relating to the arbitration if any of them were in his possession.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

Mr. Jardine applied for the costs of day, but his Lordship reserved the question of costs till the disposal of the matter of the insolvency.

RE VALLABHJEE POONJA.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardasir, for a creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the matter till the 14th June next on the ground that the wife of his client was dangerously ill, for which reason the creditor was not able to appear in court that day.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, had no objection to the postponement asked for ; and his Lordship granted it.

RE HASSOO JANA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the application for an interim order, on the ground that the opposing creditor had served upon his client three affidavits only that morning, containing new matter to which the insolvent had no time to reply.

Mr. Jardine, for the opposing creditor, did not object to the postponement, as no application for an interim order was made at present.

The matter was accordingly postponed till the next court-day.

RE NARAIN MOOLJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved for an interim order for the insolvent, who was in jail at the instance of a Marwaree creditor. The application was granted.

RE GIRDHARIDAS GOVINDJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. There was no one to show cause against the rule, and it was made absolute.

RE MADANJEE SHAMJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices to amend the schedule and to postpone the hearing of the matter for three months. There were one hundred and fifty creditors, of whom seventy-five had been served with the usual notices. Insolvent now wanted time to serve the remaining creditors and to amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE ALFRED BROWN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE GOVINDJEE VALLABHDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order, leave to serve notices, and amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE KESHAVJEE DEWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE EBRAHIM BUDROODIN.

The insolvent came up in person for his discharge. He appeared to have recklessly spent money for the funeral and other ceremonies of his wife ; and his Lordship, therefore, postponed his discharge for a year.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Radha Inderjee Thucker ; Antonio Lassaso ; Petamber Macharam and others ; Shahaboodin Kadirbhoy and others ; Karamsey Girdhar ; and Chhaganbhoy Dipchand.

CIVIL COURT DECREES.

THE letter of which the following is a copy has been forwarded to the Government of India :—

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to request that you will be so good as to place this letter before his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council for the favour of early consideration.

2. Under Section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV. of 1882), decrees passed by Civil Courts for partition or separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government are sent to the Collector for execution, by whom the business is entrusted to the District Surveyor. The Surveyor has generally much work to do. Consequently, the decrees are not attended to for some years. Parties to such decrees, whose share or interest in the property to be divided is much smaller than that of their opponents, taking advantage of the delay so caused, often, notably in the Ratnagiri District, destroy or otherwise dispose of valuable fruit-bearing trees standing on the land with the malicious intention of causing as much loss as they can to their opponents. So far as I am aware, the existing Code affords no immediate remedy to the persons so aggrieved, nor does the criminal law help them owing to the very nature of the joint property.

3. I am not unaware that under Section 492 of the Civil Code an injunction can be obtained for preventing damages to the property in suit. But the injunction so obtained remains in force only up to the period of passing of the decree. As soon as the decree is passed the force of the injunction is lost, and wicked co-parcener get opportunities for making immense mischief in various ways during the period which intervenes between the date of the decree and actual partition of the property. I consider that this state of things is quite unsatisfactory and ought not to continue any longer.

4. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Government of India might be pleased to preclude the possibility of any such mischief to see that a clause is added to Section 492 of the code to the following effect, *viz* : " On a motion made by any of the parties to a decree for partition, the court shall pass an order extending the injunction, whenever it may have been granted, restraining the parties thereto from exercising their power of ownership up to the date of actual partition of the property."

5. The advisiblity of putting an end to the evil herein pointed out was twice brought to the notice of the Government of India (*vide* paper No. 22 relating to Bill No. 26 of 1886, for amending the Code of Civil Procedure, &c. ; and paper No. 1 relating to Bill No. 8 of 1892, for amending the Law of Partition, but I find that nothing has yet been done in this matter. Seeing, however, that a short Bill, No. 7 of 1893, has recently been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to amend the Civil Code, I have ventured again to bring this important subject to the notice of the Government of India, earnestly hoping that it will engage their best attention at an early date.

Please be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.—I have the honor, &c.,

P R. DESAI,
Pleader, District Court.

In the matter of unwholesome slums, the great cities of the New World appear to have no advantage over those of this side of the Atlantic. Miss de Graffeuried, special agent of the United States Department of Labour, states that in the poorest quarters of foreign cities—Whitechapel in London, Glasgow, Rouen, Naples—she has seen no such concentration of squalor, filth, airless dark pest-holes, foul closets, and sinks, such massing of human beings within narrow, damp, windowless walls as exist in New York tenements. " And I busy myself (she adds) only with workers—women and children following a recognised occupation while employment offers or health permits—not with charity cases, the sick, the unemployed, the criminal classes. I 'slum' because wage-earners must live in the slums." How it fares with the unfortunate little ones whose mothers work at the mill is indicated by a little anecdote which Miss de Graffeuried relates. In a hovel one day she saw a little girl of nine with five younger dirty toddlers in line before her, weeping loudly. She was beating each in turn with a heavy leather strap. " They needs it," explained the tiny guardian. " Ma, she hollers at 'em, but I ain't got no big voice like ma, so I lets go at 'em with the strop three times a day."

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 28th ultimo :—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd February, reporting that the Municipality have erected lamp posts on the Trustees' property at Sewri. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 28th February last. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 18th March stating that these lamp posts were erected long ago but they were refixed last year on masonry and requesting that they may be allowed to remain on the condition mentioned in the Secretary's letter No. 2,324, dated 20th June, 1892.

Resolution.—Permission may be granted on the same condition as in the case referred to by the Municipal Commissioner.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th September, 1892, forwarding correspondence regarding the removal of dangerous petroleum from the docks, where it was landed ex. s. s. Roumania, Madura, Singapore, Armenia, and Braunfels to Frere Reclamation, the place set apart for its storage by Government, where it had to be kept in the open for want of sheltered accommodation and pointing out that by Resolution No. 349 of 19th June, 1884, the Trustees are pledged to erect a shed for such goods at Frere Reclamation, but suggesting Esmail Hubib Bunder as better suited for the purpose as it has a good approach by water and is isolated. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 25th November, 1892, stating in reply to an enquiry that the Esmail Hubib Bunder is in his opinion more suitable than the Frere Reclamation for the landing and storage of dangerous petroleum and that if the Trustees will provide the necessary shed he will ask Government to issue a notification declaring Esmail Hubib Bunder to be an authorized landing place for dangerous petroleum. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th March, forwarding plan No. 3,773 K-2 showing the building to be provided for the storage of dangerous petroleum and estimating the cost at Rs. 2,580 if constructed of corrugated iron. Read proceedings of the Bunder's Committee.

Resolution.—The construction of a shed of corrugated iron at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,580 is sanctioned against the grant for contingent works item 45 of the Budget 1893-94. The Collector should be asked to move Government to notify the Esmail Hubib Bunder instead of the Frere Land Bunder as the authorized landing place for dangerous petroleum.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd March, reporting that the blasting in the Dock channels under Trustees' Resolution No. 40, of 26th January, 1892, will be completed by the 31st instant, and this will complete all the rock removal which has been sanctioned ; that in the ordinary course the divers, linemen, and khallasis will then be paid off and the gear returned to stores, and recommending that the diving staff should be kept together as they will again be required in connection with the south channel work and the Ballard Road Pier by employing them meanwhile in removing rock near Carnac Basin, coloured red on plan No. 3,783 K—2 to 60·00 on T. H. D., which forms an obstruction to the scour in the south channel ; the cost of such removal being estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

Resolution.—The divers may be employed as recommended by the Engineer, pending the receipt of the estimates and reports called for in Trustees' Resolution No. 84 of 21st March, 1893, in removing the rock in the South Channel off Carnac Basin to below 60·00. The expenditure not to exceed Rs. 10,000 and to be charged to item 7 Part 1. Section I. of the Budget 1893-94.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th March, 1893.	For week ending 2th March, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	32
" " "	23	24
" transported	28	16
" attended to	0	3
" warped	3	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	16	9
" left	13	10
" remaining in dock	15	9

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	9
" left	8	7
" remaining in dock	14	10

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 25th March,	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Satranjee	1192	1 day.
S.s. Mobile	1406	1 "
S.s. Mombasa	4662	3 days.
H. M.s Marathon	136-47	3 "
Hopper Dredger Pholas	412	3 "

LORD ROBERTS AT JEYPORE.

ON Saturday morning Colonel Peacock took out his Excellency Lord Roberts and party for pigsticking, and excellent sport was obtained, six boar being accounted for before breakfast. In the afternoon his Excellency and Lady Roberts visited the Museum and School of Art. Owing to the Court mourning his Highness was unable to give the State banquet last evening to his Excellency, as had been intended, but his Highness deputed Rao Bahadur Khanti Chunder Mookerji, his Prime Minister, to read aloud, after dinner, at the Residency, a letter he had written to his honoured guest. This letter began by expressing his Highness' sincere regret at his being unable, owing to his late bereavement, to welcome Lord Roberts in person with all the ceremonies and rejoicings suitable to the occasion. It was impossible, his Highness wrote, to recount in the space of a letter his Excellency's brilliant achievements, or the admiration he held for his Lordship, but he specially touched on Lord Roberts' great work in the defence of the Indian Empire from foreign aggression, and the constant care his Lordship had ever taken of the welfare of the soldier. His Highness then referred to Lady Roberts' many charitable works, and the zeal which her Ladyship had shown in doing all she could to alleviate the sufferings of soldiers in India. Lord Roberts' kindness and courtesy to the natives of India had endeared him greatly to them, and they would ever pray to God to shower upon him his choicest blessings. His Highness then drew special attention to his Excellency's masterly scheme of allowing the several durbars to materially assist the Government of India by placing their troops at the Imperial service. Though still young, this scheme had already borne good fruit, and the Imperial service troops would undoubtedly go on improving, and, combined with the vast military resources of the Empire, will be found sufficient to keep the enemies of the Empire in awe. He hoped his Excellency would give him friendly advice with a view to improving the Jeypore Transport Corps ; and here his Highness would wish to bear grateful testimony to the help he has always received at the hands of Colonel Peacock and Captain Tate. The Maharaja concluded his letter by saying that as there was universal regret felt by all classes in India at the approaching departure of his Excellency, so there were thousands of his Lordship's fellow-countrymen ready to welcome him back to England, where, no doubt, further honours and higher distinctions awaited him. The Prime Minister then, in the name of his Highness the Maharaja, called on Colonel Peacock and the other ladies and gentlemen present to drink to the health of Lord and Lady Roberts.

His Excellency then rose and replied to his Highness' letter in the following terms :—

" I am greatly obliged to Rao Bahadur Khanti Chunder Mookerji, Chief Member of the Jeypore Council, for the kind manner in which he has conveyed the Maharaja's welcome to Jeypore, and I beg he will inform his Highness how much I appreciate his very friendly letter. It was a real pleasure to me to come here again, and I need hardly say that I have thoroughly enjoyed my visit. It is, however, a great disappointment to me, and to all the party, that the Maharaja is unable to appear in public. We deeply sympathise with his Highness in the bereavement he has recently sustained, and we offer him our sincere condolences.

" I gladly availed myself of the Maharaja's kind invitation to pay a farewell visit to Jeypore, as I was particularly anxious to see the Transport Corps which has been raised as the contribution of the Jeypore State towards the scheme of Imperial defence. To the Maharaja of Jeypore the credit is due of having recognised that the best troops are practically useless unless they are mobile, and for this reason his Highness decided to raise a Transport Corps instead of a regiment of Cavalry or Infantry. I was delighted when I heard what the Maharaja had determined to do, and now that I have seen the Jeypore Transport Corps, I can assure his Highness that among all the States in India none provides a contingent which is a more real strength to the Empire than does Jeypore. I well know that it involves no small sacrifice to give up the pomp and display of troops, and to substitute for them the less showy, but certainly not the less useful, Transport Corps. Any Government might, indeed, be proud of possessing such a Transport Corps. I have never seen anything of the sort equal to it. Although it is scarcely three years since the first pony was bought and the first cart was made, the Corps is now practically complete. There are 400 carts of a most serviceable pattern, and out of the complement of 1,000 ponies, I saw 935. These are of an admirable stamp, well broken in, well harnessed, and in first-rate condition. The lines are a model of neatness and regularity ; the reserve stock is complete to the smallest detail, and the Corps could take the field at a moment's notice. In fact, the arrangements throughout leave nothing to be desired. I cannot imagine anything more perfect.

" It will afford me the greatest possible pleasure to report the result of my inspection to the Government of India, and, on the part of that Government, I congratulate the Maharaja most heartily on the success which has attended his Highness' efforts.

" Captain Tate, of whom I cannot speak too highly, tells me how much he owes to you, Rao Bahadur Khanti Chunder Mookerji, for the great assistance you have invariably af

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on THURSDAY, 6th April, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Building, Esplanade. The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of Bombay will preside.

BUSINESS:—

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1892.

To declare the Election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

C. E. DE COETLOGON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 25th March, 1893.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

THE London Stock Exchange, and the markets on the other side, having remained closed yesterday for the Easter holidays, no telegraphic advices therefrom are to hand to-day through Reuter.

In New York, the price of Bar Silver was unchanged yesterday, at 83½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York, at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; but July Futures were 2 points higher, at 8·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, making the total figures for the present season, so far, compare as follows with those in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	13,000	20,000	18,000
Three days' do.	33,000	36.000	44,000
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	4,492,000	6,506,000	6,329,000

Following New York, our local Cotton market has been dull again to-day at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, the only transaction reported being the purchase of 100 bales of Julgaum by a Mill, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but no further change has taken place in prices.

SEEDS have been steady at yesterday's quotations for all descriptions, transactions having been upon a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,524	bales.
Wheat	26,176	cwts.
Linseed	62,294	,,
Rapeseed	35,085	,,
Gingelly	2,944	,,
Poppyseed	1,125	,,
Groundnuts	11,716	,,
Castorseed	5,780	,,
Rice	17,808	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but no improvement in the demand for tonnage has been noticeable to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, for ready or forward delivery. but a very moderate amount was reported as taken thereat, and early in the day our transaction in ready Bank were transpired at 1s. 2⅝d.; but this could not be repeated. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2¼d. for ready and 1s. 2 23-32d. for future, May-June, delivery, but with little doing thereat; and pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments to-day, the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 11-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d.	,,
Francs do.	1·55.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER reopened to-day at about last Thursday's closing rates; but the market was weak in tone and 104 13-16 and 104⅜ became the rates for Money and Account, respectively, with sellers for the latter at the quotation. At closing, a further decline of 1-16 per cent. was named, and the cash price left off at 104 11-16; with the quotation for 4½ per Cents quite nominal.

SHARES have re-opened quiet; but there has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note an advance, compared with our quotations before the holidays, of Rs. 25 in Madras United; and of Rs. 5 in Eranji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 in Lackmidas; of Rs. 10 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 5 each in Maneckji Petit, and Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed, and Mazagon Mofussil Press shares are also Rs. 5 lower.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

675-92—Chalk Ward Sa—Anunta Luxmon vs Moreshawur Anunta—K J Mantri.
269-92—H S Dikshit—Bhunjee Sakaram Dighey vs Jugonath Antoba—In person.
129-92 Little S N and B—Jugmahondas Vandrawandas vs Ambaam Bugwan and another—Bicknell M and M.
323-92—Nanu and H Ruttonjee Dorabjee Nanjee vs Furlunjee Dorabjee Nanjee—Wadia and G and N and H.
Defended New Long Causes.
19-93—Tyabjee D and J—Chumanlal Lodagarmull and others vs Ram Saramdas Raghuverdyal and another—Wadia and G.
22-93—In person—a pauper—Buchanbibi vs Fatmabibi—In person.
50-93—In person—Hajee Alijan Mahomed vs Khetsaydas Hurmookroy—Tyabjee and D.
52-93—Payne G and S—Vasonjee Heerjee vs Ahmedbhoy Kurimbhoy—Little S N and B.
51-93—Brown and M—John Morton Drennan and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
26-92—Ardesir H and D—Tar Mahomed Hajee Bawa Arab vs Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria—Bhaishunker and K.
For Dismissal.
672-91—Chalk W and S—Nathu Ludha vs Joshey Nursey Mowjee—Payne G and S.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
403-92—Little, S N and B—Jalkissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co, Ld—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
359-92—In person—Bhicaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.
515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Osmun and another—Crawford, B and B.
251-92—Shamrao P—For a pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.
600-91—M N Sulklatwalla—Mahomed Esmail bin Kutbudin vs Molvi Abdul Kader Jitayker and others—Nanu and H.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Siagon-Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi at 12 noon, on Thursday, 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	5	2	45 p.m.	..	14
Suez	5	3	...	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 5th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	48	..	4
,, Kurrachee	..	12	..	2
,, Madras	...	23	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 1st April, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,97,629	8,17,600	6,633	10,21,857
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	11,17,959
Decrease				Rs. 96,102

THERMOMETER READINGS

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4.

10 p.m. ... 81·4

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

6 a.m. ... 77·9
10 a.m. ... 85·8
2 p.m. ... 86·3
6 p.m. ... 85·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAZELY—April 3, at Perambore, the wife of the Rev C N Bazely, Incumbent of Perambore, of a daughter.
BURKE—March 28, at Lahore, the wife of John Burke, of a son.
BURLTON—March 24, at Sialkote, the wife of Surgeon-Major Burlton, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
CONNOLLY—March 31, at Lahore, the wife of Mr J J Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.
MASON—March 27, at Subathu, the wife of Rev C A Mason, Chaplain, of a son.
NEWBOULD—March 31, at Kurseong, the wife of B B Newbould, of a son.
ORR—March 26, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of John H Orr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOT-REID—DEANE—On Easter Sunday, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R P Burnett, George Elliot, 1st Madras Lancers, second surviving son of Major-General Reid, to Elfrida Anna, eldest daughter of B O'Meara Deane.

DEATHS.

HUDSON—March 27, at Bauptahai, North Bhaugulpore, Joseph Hudson, son of the late J J Hudson, Esq. of Launceston, Tasmania, aged 47 years, 2 months and 27 days.
NEWBOULD—March 31, at Kurseong, the infant son of B B Newbould.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

THIS afternoon—unless it be postponed for a third time, which is unlikely—the Second Reading of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill will be moved in the House of Commons. The Opposition scored a distinct success in forcing the Government to abandon their intention of passing the Bill through the second stage before Easter. The delay has given time to organise meetings and demonstrations against the obnoxious measure in the Metropolis and in the provinces, and there is no longer any complaint of the apathy or languor of either the leaders or the rank-and-file. Still it seems strange that the energy of the Opposition is concentrated on Ulster, where one might suppose all the Unionists are sufficiently convinced of the necessity of opposing the Bill at this and every other stage. The lukewarmness which was the subject of so much earnest remonstrance in the organs of the Opposition did not prevail in the north-east of Ireland, but was apparent in the English constituencies. It would have been more in the natural order of things under such circumstances to have brought the enthusiasm of Belfast to kindle a strong flame in England than contrariwise to send Mr. Balfour to tell Ulster that it may become its duty to oppose armed resistance to a tyrannical majority in Parliament. The object is doubtless, to impress the Nonconformists of Great Britain and bring pressure to bear on the wing of the Ministerial majority which is dependent on the Nonconformist vote. That was the avowed object of the great conference of seventeen thousand delegates convened in Belfast immediately before the General Election. On that occasion the looked-for result was not realised. The Nonconformists for the most part threw their votes for the Liberal candidates. Hence the necessity of once again appealing to Nonconformist sympathies by demonstrations in Ulster. The battle, however, is not to be fought there but in Parliament and in the constituencies. It is calculated that the debate on the Second Reading will occupy eight days. The supporters of the Government are understood to have decided that the speaking on that side shall be left to the Prime Minister, who will move the Second Reading and close the debate, and to Mr. John Morley. The Nationalist speakers will be restricted to three—Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. John Redmond. In this way the burden of the debate will fall chiefly on the speakers of the Opposition, The *Times* gave prominent insertion to a letter from a Mr. Lambton who suggested that the occasion is so important that every one of the three hundred members of the Opposition should deliver his individual opinion of the constitutional innovation which the House is asked to sanction. Mr. Lambton also suggested that the eighty Nationalist members should be induced to pledge themselves personally to the interpretation they were prepared to give to the clauses of the Bill. If these suggestions were to commend themselves to both sides of the House the debate that begins to-night would not conclude until the Christmas holidays had come and gone. If the self-denying ordinance of the Ministerialists and their allies be observed it is believed that eight days will wind up the debate. Unless the Opposition speakers consent to continue a one-sided debate for successive nights the division may be taken on the fifth night. Speeches have been appreciably shortened by the automatic closing of debates at midnight, and if there be no reply it will be difficult to keep up the interest for more than five nights. So far as can be seen the Government will carry the Second Reading, for nothing has as yet happened to diminish their majority such as it is. The real fight will be in Committee when the clauses come to be fought "line by line and word by word."

DEATH has taken from amongst us two public men of an excellent type, unhappily becoming more rare as the years roll on. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee follows the Hon. Mr. Nulkar to his last rest, and it will be difficult to find men of the younger generation cast in the same mould. They were alike not only in talents and strength of character and soundness and sobriety of judgment, but in the unfavouring circumstances out of which they rose to position and influence by their own exertions and their sterling worth. Mr. Nulkar lost his father when he was a child of eight; his mother, a Hindu correspondent admiringly states, "followed her husband as a suttee with remarkable patience and self-denial." The little orphan was left in the care of an aunt at Sawantwadi, where he attracted the attention of General Le Grand Jacob, who later on made him his clerk, and took him to Bhooj. He was destined to become Dewan of the State in after years, and proved himself an able and honest administrator and a prudent reformer. At a later period he was appointed to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, and subsequently he received the exceptional honour of being called to occupy a similar position on the Viceroy's Council in Calcutta. He gave proof of his independence of character by resisting the clamour raised against the Age of Consent Bill, as firmly as he had in the previous year resisted what he deemed to be a breach of faith in regard to the subordinate officials who had given evidence in a certain *causa celebre* which excited a great deal of public feeling. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee had the misfortune to be left fatherless when he was a year old; his early education was cut short by the necessity of taking employment at the age of fifteen as the one native clerk in the office of the Bombay branch of the Bank of Ceylon. It was some time before he obtained even the modest salary of twenty rupees a month. He studied hard, and at one time thought of becoming articled to a solicitor, but the difficulties in the early fifties rendered that course impracticable. He fortunately persevered in the business career on which he had entered, but eventually turned his studies to account in one or other of the vernacular papers which he started to advance the course of social and religious reform. He almost alone in the Parsee community opposed the madness of the share mania in the middle of the sixties, and addressed Sir Bartle Frere on the peril the Presidency Bank of that day was incurring by advancing large sums to bubble companies on the security of their own stock. He did excellent service in promoting the education of the girls of the Parsee community. It was in large part due to his untiring efforts that Parsee girls' schools were established not only in Bombay but in the mofussil. Two of these schools he established at his own cost, he gave half a lakh towards the building of the Fort Girls' School. He published a book on the marital law affecting the Parsee community, and laboured strenuously and successfully to raise the status of the Parsee wife and to abolish infant-marriage. He was a prominent member of the Municipality. When called to the Legislative Council he drafted a Bill to prevent the employment of young children under the age of seven in the cotton mills, and to reduce the hours of work for children under twelve. After much opposition this measure was applied to the whole country. Associated with Mr. Kittredge he succeeded in introducing lady doctors from England into India to treat native women who by caste are debarred from seeking treatment at the hands of medical men. Like Mr. Nulkar he showed that he was able to keep his head when all around lost their self-control under the influence of factitious excitement. He thereby set the men of the newer generation an example of which they were certainly in great need. It is to be noted that neither of these worthies—the one typical of all that is best in the Hindu race, and the other in the Parsee—had the advantage of a University education. Certainly it would never have entered into the head of Sir Charles Crosthwaite to include either of them in the category of those "half-educated young men, who look nowhere but to the service of the Government for employment, whose knowledge is superficial, whose conceit is boundless, who are fluent and turgid in language, who have no accurate conception of the meaning of the words they use, or the phrases they repeat," with whom it is said the Universities and the Colleges flood the country. They were the very opposite of all this, and they made their mark nevertheless. They both of them studied hard; they assimilated what they learned and turned it to practical account for themselves and for the important communities to which they respectively belonged. They received their training in the school of life, which they knew how to turn to profit.

Now that Sir A. P. MacDonnell is about to leave the Central Provinces to take over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, it will be interesting to see whether the claims of the other Presidencies will be considered when it is a question of sending a new Chief Commissioner to Nagpur. Since Colonel Keating was Chief Commissioner, no member of the Bombay Services has been appointed to that post. Both ethnographically and geographically the Central Provinces are more intimately connected with the Bombay Presidency than with any other part of India. Bombay is the nearest port to the principal grain areas of the region; and the greatest part of the grain and cotton trade is financed from Bombay. With Bengal and the Punjab the Provinces which are inhabited by a Mahratta people have nothing in common either in population or in commercial interests. The cotton mills of Nagpur have been built by Bombay capital, and are worked by Bombay men. Why then does it happen that the Chief Commissionership has come to be looked upon as a pressure for the Bengal Service? In these days when all Provincial distinctions are being obliterated, when there is no longer a Bengal, a Bombay, and Madras Service, but all three are merged in the Indian Civil Service, it will be curious to see whether the accident of being posted to a district in one of the less favoured Presidencies will still operate as a disqualification when it comes to be a question of filling a high appointment like that of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Are Bengal Civilians still to enjoy the monopoly of the Commissionership of the Central Provinces as well as those of Assam and Burmah? The Bombay Military Service have in the existing system in regard to these appointments an object lesson of what they will have to endure if the Presidency Armies be swallowed up in a so-called Army of India. The change will simply mean that the Bengal officers will receive in addition to their own appointments everything worth having in the other Provinces, and that the officers serving in the "Minor Presidencies" will be at a woeful disadvantage, even in their own.

MR. CRAIGIE has no reason to be dissatisfied with his appeal unto Cæsar. He argued at great length, with great ability, and with great gravity, to convince the learned Judges of the High Court that a solicitor is not bound to disclose the name of his client when he claims privilege unless he be asked "What is the name of your client *on whose behalf you claim privilege?*" The omission of the words we have italicised, he maintained, absolved him from answering the question as put by Mr. Jardine and by the Magistrate with unforensic brevity: "What is the name of your client?" This thrice vexed question occupied the Presidency Magistrate's Court two days, and was debated in the High Court for the best part of a day; it takes two columns of small print for two Judges of that Court to establish the fact that Mr. Craigie was bound to answer the query and would not claim privilege. If in defensive war he who gains time gains all, it is the same in law. When a solicitor has to defend a client he is wise in his generation, and he does his duty to his client and to all mankind, when he raises every point that is fairly arguable, and argues it with all his might. The contention of Mr. Craigie was that as he had come to know the name of his client "in the course and for the purpose" of his professional duty, the communication was confidential, and therefore he could claim privilege and decline to disclose it. English Judges have, however, decided that a fact which is not confidential, and which other people must know as well as he, is not covered by professional privilege. Mr. Justice Candy pronounced the contention that every communication made by a client to his solicitor is privileged is unsound in law. On the other hand, the solicitor is not obliged to state the nature of his employment, unless indeed such communication were made in furtherance of a criminal or fraudulent purpose. On a third point, as to whether a solicitor is bound to state the name of a person brought by his client to make a statement which is taken down in writing, the Judge is of opinion that unless the solicitor is able to state that he was told the name in confidence with a view to its not being disclosed, there is no privilege. On the general question it is declared that a person claiming privilege is bound to bring himself clearly and distinctly within it; the mere claim does not itself constitute privilege. Mr. Justice Fulton held the same opinion on the questions submitted by the Presidency Magistrate for the instruction of the Court. On the somewhat difficult problem propounded by Mr. Craigie that when he was asked the name of B., his present client, he is entitled to refuse to disclose it because he had learned it from A., a former client. Mr. Justice Fulton pointed out that he is not asked from whom he had learned the name; he is only asked what his client's name is, and the answer to that question cannot be affected by the manner in which he originally came to know it. It is now a part of his knowledge, and how he came by it is not of any particular moment. The fact that a person bears a particular name is not a secret; it is known to many people; consequently unless it can be established that the name was told in confidence and under the seal of confession it must be disclosed.

CONSEQUENT upon a run on the Commercial Bank of Australia payment has been suspended. The immediate cause of the run is not indicated in the telegram, but there has been little confidence in Australian Banks for some time past. The latest Australian files bring reports of proceedings against the officials of two of them—The Anglo-Australian Bank and the Mercantile-Bank of Australia—who have been charged with issuing false reports and balance-sheets. The former bank was only founded five years ago with a capital of five hundred thousand pounds, but associated with it were two or three other concerns with larger or smaller capital, the total making a very considerable sum. With a view to swelling the appearance of the balance-sheet, and lead the public to believe that business-men reposed unlimited confidence in the concern, the amounts of current accounts were included under the head of deposits. But two or three other "tricks of jugglery," as the Court termed them, were performed with the accounts. Many fictitious entries were discovered, and the reserves, the undivided profits, and the uncalled capital as shown on paper, were of a greater magnitude than ever the directors had ventured to hope for in their wildest flights of fancy. The crash was not long avoided and the chairman and two directors, the manager and the auditor found themselves before the Melbourne Criminal Court charged and found guilty on innumerable counts. The Court deferred sentence. In the case of the Commercial Bank, Sir Matthew Davies and three other directors, the manager and two auditors, are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BALFOUR AT BELFAST.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Mr. Balfour, yesterday, witnessed from a platform at Belfast a grand procession of Loyalists, who passed by with bands playing and colours flying. The procession took three hours to file past, and the enthusiasm displayed was boundless.

Speaking later on at a mass meeting Mr. Balfour said he hoped that Ulster would never have to fight for her liberties, but what was justifiable against a tyrannical king might be also justifiable against a tyrannical majority.

FAILURE OF A BANK.

Owing to a persistent run, the Commercial Bank of Australia has been compelled to suspend payment. The Capital of the Bank is three millions sterling, and the deposits amount to eleven millions, of which five millions are British.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A letter has appeared in to-day's *Times* from Mr. Chamberlain, in which he denies the charge of obstruction brought against the Opposition, and accuses the Government of arbitrary procedure in the Commons. Mr. Chamberlain believes that these tactics will fail after Easter as they did before.

THE NEW GERMAN EXPLOSIVE.

The report that Germany had adopted a new explosive is untrue.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, APRIL 4.

At the instance of President Carnot, M. Dupuy resumed his task of forming a new Ministry, and has succeeded with the following results: M. Peytral becomes Minister of Finance, M. Develle, Foreign Minister, and M. Euerin, Minister of Justice.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 5.

The Egyptian Ministry have rejected the majority of the British proposals for reform in the Mixed Tribunals, objecting especially to any increase in the foreign element.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KLANGKLANGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

Some Klangklang villages, in the Chin Hills having failed to pay their annual tribute a column has been sent out, *viâ* Klangklang, to visit these villages. The column consists of one hundred men of the Norfolk Regiment, two mountain guns under Lieutenant Marshall, thirty men of the Pioneers under Lieutenant Stevens, and fifty men of the 2nd Burma Regiment, under Lieutenant Rainey. Captain Beale commands the column, and Surgeon-Major Lucas goes in medical charge. The Norfolks, Pioneers, and the Guns reached Haka from Fort White, *viâ* Falam on 1st April. The Norfolks marched out with mule transport to Klangklang, where they will await the arrival of the West column, which will follow in three or four days. The weather is warming up. Men are all very fit. Mr. Tuck accompanies the troops as Political Officer, and Lieutenant Chetwode making transport arrangements.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE. *

Sawul Singh's body was rifled of its jewellery and money, and the gang of thieves dispersed, Boota Singh returning to Amritsar district, where the gang reassembled, and were after some haggling paid blood-money through a banker there. Witness said that he had squandered his share, and was arrested in Jammu, where he had gone to inquire after the promised employment. The Government Advocate produced two life prisoners, Bolu and Tiloku, who have been sentenced in Jammu for Sawul Singh's murder and witness said that they took no part in it. Kala Singh, another accused, briefly cross-examined witness, who denied that he and other approvers had had any opportunity of concocting evidence against the accused. There are altogether about one hundred witnesses in the case.

[*Delayed in transmission.]

APRIL 5.

The Sawul Singh murder inquiry was resumed at Sialkote, on Tuesday morning. The Court said that having considered Section 512 of the Criminal Procedure Code it was desirable to produce evidence against the absconding of Mukbool Shah to permit the present proceedings being ultimately used against him. The Junior Government Advocate, concurring, called Mr. Amir Ali Shah, Police Sergeant, who duly proved that the man had absconded. The box containing the sword referred to was put in. This belonged to Sawul Singh, and Boota Singh, one of the murderers already stated that he appropriated this, and buried it near his house, partly because the sword was valuable and partly to have some proof in his hands regarding the murder. He is a jail-bird and was only released on good behaviour security about a fortnight before the murder, which took place a few miles from Jammu in December, 1890. He gave his evidence in a clear, self-possessed manner, and evidenced no sign of contrition. On Tuesday, pardon was offered to Fauja Singh, another of the murderers, and accepted. He corroborated mainly the story told by Boota Singh, but differed as to their having been first told that they were only required for committing robbery. He said they knew it was for murder from the first, and that on the gang's arrival at Jammu they were well looked after by Fakeerya Jemadar, who, after offering Rs. 5,000 for the job eventually introduced witness and Boota Singh to Raja Ram Singh, in the palace; here they were offered Rs. 10,000, and service at Rs. 100 monthly. Witness did not know the Raja before. Being asked to describe him he said he was of a slight build, wore a short beard, and stammered. He detailed minutely the gang's movements up to the time of and after the murder, and corroborated Boota Singh as to the receipt of Rs. 10,000 in Amritsar. He also swore that two Jammu convicts, Tiloku and Bholu, were innocent of the murder. The Court again sits on Wednesday.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

H. E. the Governor leaves Madras on his tenth tour on the 12th instant, visiting Chandragiri, Tirupati, and Chittoor on his way to Ootacamund.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 4,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here for Bombay this morning.

The City Line Steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 5.

The s. s. Gwalior left here at day-light to-day.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4.

The s. s. Lombardy arrived here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 4.

The s. s. Peninsular (extra) arrived here to-day from Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 5.

Orient Line mail steamer Orizaba from Australia arrived.

LORD ROBERTS' LAST TOUR.

ADDRESS AT JODHPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPORE, APRIL 4.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at a dinner given by his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore this evening, in reply to the toast of his health proposed by his Highness, said:—Your Highness, Maharajas, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—So rapidly does time pass by, that I can scarcely realize that four years have elapsed since I had the honour of being the guest of his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore. I was afraid that I should never see Marwar again, and it was a real pleasure to me when I found I was able to accept the Maharaja's cordial invitation that I should revisit this State before my departure for England. In addition to motives of a private nature which influenced me in acceding to his Highness' kindly expressed wish, I was particularly anxious to come to Jodhpore once more, for I felt that the inspection I have made during the last cold weather, of the majority of the Imperial Service Troops in the north of India, would be incomplete were I not to see the body of Cavalry and the Camel Corps, which have been raised in Jodhpore and Bikanir, respectively, as the contributions made by your Highness and the Maharaja of Bikanir towards the general defence of the Empire. I was prepared, not only from my own recollections of the Sirdar Rissala, four years ago, but also from what I have heard from those who have recently seen the regiments, to find them in an efficient state, but I confess I did not expect to see corps so efficient as those which paraded for my inspection yesterday morning. All ranks are smartly turned out in a most picturesque uniform; they are admirably mounted, and the steadiness combined with dash with which the manœuvres were conducted show how carefully the regiment have been instructed. I am also greatly pleased with the Bikanir Camel Corps, and I congratulate the Maharaja of Bikanir on the useful body of men that have been trained under his Highness's orders. They are in every respect thoroughly serviceable, and a very valuable addition to the Imperial Service Troops. When I was last in Jodhpore, I referred to the glorious traditions of the Rajputs, and to the well-known gallantry of the race in action. From what I saw yesterday of the Sirdar Rissala, I have no doubt whatever that the splendid body of officers and men who serve in it will uphold in a fitting manner the *izzat* of the Rahtores, should circumstances arise which would necessitate your Highness's troops taking the field. I have said that, during the past cold weather, I have inspected the majority of the Imperial Service Corps in the north of India. It may interest your Highness and my other friends in Rajputana to hear what my impressions of them are. I may say that their present efficient condition exceeds my most sanguine expectations. The troops are well-dressed, well turned-out, and, as regards the Cavalry, as well mounted as could be expected. The officers take a keen interest in their work, and spare no pains to perfect themselves in their duty. The drill has reached a higher standard than I believed to have been possible in the time. The regiments have constantly been brigaded with our own troops during this cold weather, and the officers under whom they have worked are unanimous in their praises of the manner in which duty has been performed. The discipline, too, has been admirable; I have not heard of a single case of crime; the camps have been well-pitched; sanitation has been invariably attended to; while the men have throughout been animated by an excellent spirit. The remarkable success which has attended the scheme under which either troops, or transport have been provided by the Native States for the defence of India must, in my opinion, be attributed to the loyalty and enthusiasm of the Rulers of the States in question. In no other way could such results have been attained. As at Jodhpore, where my friends, his Highness the Maharaja Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Sing, and the Maharaj Kumar Sirdar Singji, have set such an excellent example, other Chiefs have themselves taken a personal share in the work of reorganization, and in every State the leading officials have rendered cordial and valuable assistance. To the Inspecting Officers every credit is also due, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my sense of the good work they have performed. Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss and all serving under his orders have thoroughly recogized that the duties of the Inspecting Officers are consultative only, and that all executive work must be left to the States themselves. This is really the key-note of the scheme, and it is because this all-important fact has never been lost sight of, that I am able to congratulate Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss and his Staff on the entirely satisfactory results of their labors. The officers whose services deserve special consideration in connection with the reorganization of the Imperial Service Troops are: Major Drummond and Hogge, and Captain Keye in the Punjab and Kashmir; Major Beatson and Captains Tate and Kettlewell, in Rajputana; Captain Edwards in Gwalior; Captain Jones in Mysore; and Captain Forbes in Kathiawar. I must not trespass longer on your Highness's time, but before I conclude let me assure you that I shall never forget the kind and cordial welcome I have received at Jodhpore; and even more vivid perhaps than the remembrance of such welcome will be the recollections of the friendship which has been extended to me by you, Maharaja, and the members of your Highness' family. In bidding you farewell, believe me I shall continue to watch with the deepest interest everything that affects the welfare of your Highness and the important State over which you rule.

MUSKETRY SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 5.

Musketry schools will be opened in the Bengal Presidency on May 1, and in Madras and Bombay on June 8.

OFFICERS' CLASSES AT PACHMARHI.

The financial difficulty regarding officers' classes at Pachmarhi seems to have been overcome as provision is made for thirteen officers of British regiments and seven from the Native Corps attending the school. The chief instructors will be Major Doran, Pachmarhi, and Captain Woolcombe, Changla Gully.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The *Pioneer* furnishes further particulars regarding the recent affair at Khelat a short time ago. The Khan killed five of his wives, whom he accused of unfaithfulness, and also mutilated two of his officials, who complained to the Agent to the Governor-General. Few days ago he also killed his Prime Minister, together with his father and a young son. His Minister was accused of not having looked after the Khan's interests properly, and his relations with the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent. The Agent imposed a fine of forty thousand rupees for the benefit of the relations of the murdered persons, and threatened that in case of non-payment a column of troops would be sent to enforce it, the cost of the troops being charged to the Khan. The Khan has submitted, and the incident is believed to have ended fairly successful.

A FLOWER SHOW AT LAHORE.

A flower show was held in the Lawrence Gardens, Lahore, on Tuesday evening.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAY POLICE AT LAHORE.

Mr. J. L. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police at Lahore.

THE MEIKTILA BRANCH RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

The Meiktila Branch Railway will be opened for traffic shortly.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Richard takes over charge on the 11th instant of the Chief Engineership from Colonel Cumming. Mr. Joscelyne succeeds Mr. Richard, and an officer comes from India to succeed Mr. Joscelyne in charge of the Irrigation circle. Mr. Craig, Superintending Engineer, on arrival from India on Saturday, will probably succeed Colonel Fox in the second circle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. BALFOUR, speaking at Belfast, on Tuesday, observed that what was justifiable against a tyrannical king might be also justifiable against a tyrannical majority.

THE Egyptian Ministry has rejected the majority of the British proposals for reform in the Mixed Tribunals.

THE services of Surgeon-Major C. W. Owen, C.M., G.C.I.E., Surgeon to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in the Patiala State.

A SUM of Rs. 100,000 has been provided in the military estimates of 1893-94 for the establishment of additional cantonment general hospitals in the Bengal Presidency.

IN the Bengal Legislative Council, on Saturday, the Fire Brigade Bill came up for final consideration. The Hon. Mr. Cotton proposed a verbal amendment, which was agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

SOME official and social changes are about to take place in Gonda, Oudh—Mr. and Mrs. Kilbert in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Hanagan in lieu of Mr. Butts, Judge; Mr. and Mrs. Hicks instead of Mr. and Mrs. Young, of the Police. Colonel Barrow and Mr. Butts go on leave to England; and Mr. Young, D. S. P., is transferred to Gorakhpur, much to everyone's regret.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 25th March were Rs. 5,775. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,873. Decrease, Rs. 1,098. Miles open, week ended 25th March, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 25th March, 1893, Rs. 260. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 309. Decrease, Rs. 49. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 25th March, 1893, Rs. 72,790. From 1st January, 1892, to 26th March, 1892, Rs. 78,477. Decrease, Rs. 5,687.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 25th March were Rs. 23,234. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 37,944. Decrease, Rs. 14,710. Miles open, week ended 25th March, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 161-2/5. Per mile open, week ended 25th March, 1893, Rs. 144. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 235. Decrease, Rs. 91. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 25th March, 1893, Rs. 2,43,491. From 1st January, 1892, to 26th March, 1892, Rs. 2,48,241. Decrease, Rs. 4,750.

TWO seven-pounder R. M. L. Guns, 150lbs., with mules, equipment, and ammunition, are to be attached to the troops located at the posts of Fort White, Falam, and Haka in the Chin Hills, and an instructional establishment has also been sanctioned for these guns, as in the case of the guns attached to the Assam regiments.

THE Commander-in-Chief's scheme for finding civil employment for native military pensioners, through the agency of district recruiting officers, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This scheme was to come into force from the 1st April, and to apply for the present to six recruiting districts, viz., Pashawur, Rawalpindi, Sialkote and Dharmsala, Amritsar, Delhi and Lucknow. The Gorakpur recruiting district has been excluded as there does not appear to be any demand for employment among Gurkha pensioners.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the additional magazine accommodation required in connection with the manufacture of ·303 inch cordite cartridges in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 78,600.

THE outbreak of cattle plague in lower Kulu has fortunately been very slight, and the mortality trifling; it has entirely disappeared from Maol and the three or four other villages where it first appeared, and is now confined to one of the higher villages only, where also it is dying out rapidly.

IN connection with the negotiations between England and China regarding the Burma-Chinese frontier, it may be stated that the British Government will on no consideration send a tribute to China. A small Burmese mission with a few little presents will go, not to Pekin, but to the Governor of Yunnan.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ended 18th March were Rs. 11,388-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 11,853-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 465-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 18th March, 1893, Rs. 223-4-8. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 232-6-7. Decrease, Rs. 9-1-11. Receipts from 1st January to 18th March, 1893, Rs. 1,12,237-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 1,05,549-0-0. Increase, Rs. 6,688-0-0.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 25th March were Rs. 10,73,166. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,63,770. Decrease, Rs. 90,604. Miles open, week ended 25th March, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-4-5. Increase, Rs. 27-7-10. Per mile open for the week ended 25th March, 1893, Rs. 666. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 735. Increase, Rs. 69. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 25th March, 1893, Rs. 1,21,78,423, From 1st January, 1892, to 26th March, 1892, Rs. 121,16,547. Increase, Rs. 61,876.

A EURASIAN, named Hoyle, is now under arrest, preparatory to being placed under medical observation as he is believed to be insane. At the Cathedral services at Allahabad, on Sunday last, the eccentricities of the unfortunate man attracted public attention, and he was at once given into custody. Hoyle seems to select places of worship for exhibitions of the kind, for not long ago he entered the Church at Delhi during divine service, armed with a rifle, and molested the officiating clergyman to such an extent that the police had to be called in.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 25th March was 173 against 171 and 182 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 155. There were 6 deaths from cholera against 6 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 33. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 63 and 23, respectively, against 64 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·3 per mille per annum against 28·6, the mean of the last five years.

MR. THOROWGOOD, late Superintendent of Madras Harbour Works, is at present at Vizagapatam in connection with the scheme for permanently widening and deepening the harbour at that port. It will be remembered that the Secretary of State deputed this gentleman about two years ago to draw up a scheme for improving the Vizagapatam harbour, and he visited India and drew up a plan as required. It is said that Mr. Thorowgood is now engaged in a re-survey of the bar, the former survey having become useless owing to an alteration of the levels at the entrance of the river, brought about by the heavy floods of October last.

IN the Bengal Legislative Council, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley presented the first financial review, with some introductory remarks showing the difference between the system of provincial finance and the centralised financial system which it displaced. He next explained the conditions of the current contract. The Provincial Government revenues from all sources during 1893-94, excluding the opening balance, he said, was Rs. 4,22,30,000. The land revenue estimate had been accepted at Rs. 3,84,33,000; the estimated total revenue from stamps was put down at Rs. 1,57,00,000; excise at Rs. 1,12,00,000; provincial rates at Rs. 45,40,000; assessed taxes at Rs. 43,30,000; registration at Rs. 13,60,000; jails at Rs. 9,59,000; education Rs. 5,71,000; medical Rs. 1,51,000; civil works Rs. 2,27,500. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 34,19,000; being calculated as follows: Charges of district administration Rs. 29,43,000; management of Government estates Rs. 4,01,000; land records and agriculture Rs. 75,000. The chief items of expenditure as per the revised estimates are: Salt Rs. 1,25,000, including a special provision of Rs. 75,000 payable to Mr. Kilby as honorarium for his patent salt scales; stamps Rs. 6,14,000; excise, total grant, Rs. 7,16,000; assessed taxes Rs. 1,89,000; jails Rs. 20,90,000; police Rs. 56,59,000; education Rs. 25,73,000. The closing balance now estimated by the Government of India is Rs. 20,72,000, or Rs. 72,000 in excess of the minimum balance which the Provincial Government is required to maintain.

THE last of the season's Rugby international matches was played on Saturday (March 11) at Llanelly, when Wales, by defeating Ireland, completed the series of victories giving her the distinct pre-eminence in the football field. While England this year has been twice defeated and Scotland once, Wales has won all her matches, and scored 23 points to 11. The Irish team were under great disadvantages. They played a brilliant game, giving the Welshmen all their work to do. A little later, when the Association football representatives of Wales met the English players at Stoke, they sustained a crushing defeat from England, by six goals to none.

THE Emperor of Japan has just set an example which European sovereigns with pronounced military tastes, the Emperor of Germany for instance, might follow with advantage. He, like his brother in Berlin, desires to create a national Navy, and in order to achieve this object he has issued an edict reducing all official salaries by ten per cent. He, however, gilded this bitter pill by setting aside an annual sum of 300,000 dollars of his own income for six years towards the cost of the men-of-war. As might be expected, this truly regal generosity has incited many of his subjects to voluntarily contribute.

BISHOP TUCKER has had the melancholy satisfaction of discovering the remains of the murdered Bishop Hannington. On his way to Uganda Bishop Tucker halted at the town of Busoga, where the Chief Mumia reluctantly gave a hint where the remains might be unearthed. The Bishop's party set to work quietly, and, after digging for some time discovered a tin-lined old ammunition box, in which were Bishop Hannington's skull and rib bones, which were carried to Uganda for interment in the Cathedral there.

MAJOR FUKUSHIMA, the plucky Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, has successfully accomplished his gigantic ride from Berlin across Europe and Asiatic Russia to Vladivostock, which he reached safely on the 10th ultimo.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has despatched a Commissioner to Hawaii to inquire into the views of the natives, and to ascertain if the American sugar speculators were really at the back of the recent revolution. President Cleveland will support the provisional Government against foreign oppression, but will not otherwise interfere.

MR. LENZ, the "world bicylist," had reached Kinkiang (China) at the latest dates. He writes:—When the first snow fell two weeks ago, I hired coolies to carry the bicycle, and for twelve days walked through cold, ice, snow, and mud one hundred and sixty-five miles. Near Shiayuefan, the coolies crossed the river and travelled north, which compelled me to come roundabout to here, instead of staying on the south side of the river. In every town I passed through there was an uproar of excitement, and many times they compelled me to ride through the miserable streets. To Tatung the roads were fairly passable for a bicycle, but from there west only fit for foot, with now and then a rideable stretch. Three nights I have camped out since leaving Shanghai; six hundred and nine miles I covered to here. Inns and food are beastly, but as usual I have become accustomed to it and eat with chopsticks, as the Chinese are so fearfully curious. Although always patient and controlling my temper, yet I was compelled to draw my revolver twice.

IN connection with the strange action of the Spanish authorities with regard to the opening of the Protestant Church in Madrid, a correspondent there writes: It is only fair to say that most Spanish Liberals and Republicans are ashamed and grieved at the conduct their Government is obliged to follow in matters of liberty of conscience. The Protestant churches are made to take down exterior signs of their faith, permission to open new churches is indefinitely postponed, and permission to open the Bible Society's depots in the colonies is refused. Spanish Protestants in Morocco are maltreated and threatened with expulsion by their own consuls, and writers in Spain who dare criticise the Catholic Church dogmas are sent to penal servitude. This is simply because Liberal as much as Conservative Cabinets dare not brave the powerful clerical influences that rule supreme at Court and in society and that intimidate even the press and politicians in the Monarchical and Republican camps. It has transpired that the Nuncio and Spanish prelates used their influence with Court and Government to decide Senor Sagasta to instruct the Madrid authorities to find some legal quibble to adjourn as long as possible the opening of the Protestant Church.

GUYOT, the Frenchman who was reported some months ago as having made a murderous attack on his wife at Karachi, has been acquitted on the ground of unsoundness of mind, but has been remanded to jail awaiting medical observation.

A YEAR or two ago, writes an up-country paper, it occurred to someone with plenty of time on his hands to play rather a cruel joke upon the editors of a number of English magazines and periodicals, by copying out the *Samson Agonistes* with a few changes in the names and sending it round to them as a contribution. When one and all had successively rejected the MSS., he published a selection of the replies he had received explaining the reasons why it would not do. If Milton unrecognised is liable to be returned with thanks, an unknown writer of Indian stories must of course be prepared to meet the same fate at the outset. And this, according to a recent biographical paragraph in a Home paper, is what befell Mrs. Steel, whose work is evidently beginning to excite attention outside the Anglo-Indian range. Having a number of her short stories ready written, we are told that she sent them round one apiece to each of the most likely magazines. In due time they all came back to her—all but one, the one she had sent to Macmillans. Hence it is *Macmillans' Magazine* that from that day has had the publishing of all the rest. The results of this discernment must be pleasant to both sides; for even if an Indian story cannot often be a first-class hit in an English magazine, it may come in high in the second rank of successes, and that is a great deal more than can ever be hoped for the majority of novels and novelettes to which editors are reduced in these days when there are almost more magazines than writers.

M. ALFRED BINET, Assistant Director of the Psychological Laboratory at the Sorbonne, has been making inquiries into the mental processes by which a chess player is enabled to play several blindfold games simultaneously. First of all he invited a number of eminent players, including Messrs. Rosenthal, Goetz, and Taubenhaus, to come and play a series of games at his official residence, and to give their explanation, and then he asked them their own views on the subject. Some of the players refused to explain how it is done, but, generally speaking, they could not resist the temptation to contradict when a false theory was put forward, so that some inkling of their theories was obtained. A long time ago M. Taine put forward the supposition that each chess board with its pieces was seen in the mind like a reflection in a looking-glass, but according to M. Binet this is the case only with novices. Strong players replace the picture of the board by a bare outline of a neutral colour. The pieces are not distinguished by their colour, but by the idea that they are men under the command of opposing kings. Neither is it by their shape that they are known, but by their movement. In other words, the attention of the player is directed not to the appearance of the pieces, but to their properties. A piece beginning on a certain square always moves laterally, and so on. M. Tarrasch has a queen which sometimes gets broken, and which is sometimes glued together again by his wife. After playing a game he declares that he could not say from memory whether the piece was perfect or not. According to M. Charcot the memory of a chess player should be called a "visual geometrical" memory.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE first weekly meeting of the new Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Hall. There were present: Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, Dr. Balchandra, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Abdula Meherali Dhurumsi.

On the motion of Mr. Harkisondas, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. E. B. Carroll was called to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The first business before the Committee was the appointment of the Chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed the re-election of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji as Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1893-94. Mr. Geary said he had great pleasure in proposing that Dr. Cowasji Hormusji be re-elected Chairman of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year. During the past year Dr. Cowasji gave them great satisfaction as Chairman of the Committee, and they could not do better than ask him to take the responsibility of the post for the ensuing year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, in seconding the proposition, observed that he knew that it was Dr. Cowasjee's wish that some other member of the Committee than himself should be appointed their Chairman for the ensuing year; but as no other member was prepared to take up that office——

Mr. Harkisondas: I beg your pardon, it is not correct to say that no other member was prepared to occupy the important post of the Chairman. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal replied that he had not finished the sentence. What he meant to convey was that as Dr. Cowasji had discharged the duties of the Chairman to the best of his ability it was thought proper to appoint him to occupy the chair for another year.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, agreeing with the mover and seconder of the proposition, remarked that they could not have appointed a better Chairman than Dr. Cowasji for the ensuing year. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The proposition was put to the voto and carried by acclamation.

Dr. Cowasji then took the chair, which Mr. Carroll vacated.

Dr. Cowasji, said that he accepted, with thanks, the post of the Chairman, to which he was through the indulgence and courtesy of the members appointed for another year. He honestly declared that it was his sincere wish that some other member than himself was appointed to the post. It was his intention to propose that either Mr. Geary or Mr. Carroll be appointed Chairman for the ensuing year, but as it was found that they were all business men, and were hard pressed for time, he could not but agree to accept the post which the Committee were kind and good enough to ask him to occupy for another year. He took that opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the members of the Committee for their courtesy and co-operation, which enabled him to carry on the business of the Committee during the last year. Were it not for the cordial support of the members, he would not have been able to discharge the responsible and onerous duties of his office in the manner in which such duties ought to be performed. He was informed by the secretary that the Committee had done more work during the last year than in any of the previous years. (Hear, hear.) He was able to get through the business quicker, because of the cordial co-operation of members and the good feeling that existed among them and transacting of the business before them like business men and not talking at considerable length on matters which could be easily disposed of without long or set speeches. They had done that during the last year, and he hoped that the same practice would be observed during the ensuing year. (Applause.)

DEPOSIT OF TOWN SWEEPINGS

The committee considered Memorandum No. 2, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 1068, General Department, dated 28th ultimo, connecting to the land at Chembur required for the disposal of town sweepings being leased to the Municipality for a term of fifty years with a proviso, giving the Corporation the option of terminating the lease on six months' notice on the expiration of each successive period of ten years. It was resolved that the Government Resolution be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to the resolution of the Committee, dated 1st February, 1893, with the recommendation that the Commissioner be authorised to take steps for acquiring the land.

COMPLAINTS FORM THE RESIDENTS OF COLABA.

The Committee next considered letter No. 5, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on letter, addressed to the Corporation by Mr. J. M. Moses, submitting complaint from the residents of Wodehouse Road, Colaba, regarding the offensive effluvia emanating from the sea-shore. It was resolved that with reference to letter, dated 1st March, 1893, from Mr. J. M. Moses, the Corporation be informed that the Commissioner has already issued orders for stopping the deposit of road scrapings on the foreshore for filling in the surface with sweet earth, and for the erection of a rough ramp to prevent access by the tide. That an estimate is being made of the cost of constructing tanks to receive sullage from the drains of the different houses emptying on the foreshore and that these measures should prevent the unisance complained of.

DIFFICULTY OF HEARING.

All the items of business before the meeting having been gone through Mr. Carroll said that before the Committee dispersed he might bring to the notice of the chairmain the difficulty which members sitting on one side of the table had in hearing members sitting on the other side. It would be better if some other arrangement was made so as to enable members to hear each other better than they did at present.

The chairman replied that he had long been thinking over the matter. They proposed to sit in the School Committee room as soon as that room which was used for some other purpose would be vacated.

Dr. Viegas asked when the room would be vacated.

The Commissioner replied that it would be vacated as soon as the building was finished.

The Chairman said that he proposed to make some other arrangement, in the meantime, in the north corner of the Council Chamber which, he hoped, would serve the purpose better than at present.

The Committee then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR BULL, Staff Surgeon, Poona, has rejoined from leave and resumed his duties.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. FANNIN, Army Medical Staff, has been granted leave, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. MEAKIN, Commanding the Poona Volunteer Corps, has passed the examination in Tactics as laid down for Captains of the Army.

COLONEL R. TYTLER, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Poona, has proceeded to Simla on leave and Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux has taken charge of the 2nd Circle.

THE Inspector of Army Schools takes the inspection of the Schoolmen of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from the 7th to the 11th instant.

LIEUTENANT DE PONTHIEU, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, having completed his duty as Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, has been directed to rejoin his regiment at Satara.

OWING to the late arrival of the Malabar, the draft for the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment was to be despatched from Poona on the 1st April, and was to arrive at Madras on the 4th idem, for embarkation for Rangoon and onward move by rail to Shwebo.

CAPTAIN BECKHAM, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed to superintend the examination of Lieutenant Ayerst, attached to the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, on the 3rd proximo. This officer has been appointed a wing officer on probation with the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers in Pishin, and is directed to join at public expense.

THE following officers have been placed on the Committee for the Assault-at-Arms, to be held at Poona this year:—President, Colonel R. Westmacott, D. S. O.; Members, Captains F. E. Johnson, R. A., C. D. Baddeley, R. E., F. Amber, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and P. H. Rogers, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieutenants C. E. Baynes, 2nd Lancers, S. W. King, 13th Bombay Infantry, and J. J. Sillerg, 25th Bombay Light Infantry. The honorary secretary will be Major M. C. O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay.

THE distance handicap for the month of March, 1893, in connection with the Poona District Revolver Club produced fair results. The handicap was scratch at thirty-eight yards and one yard off for each point allowed, unlimited entries. The following are the winners, but the distance from which they shot is not given:—

	Score.
Capt Beckham, 25th N I	52
Sergt Daly, Yorkshire Light Infantry	50
Capt Sandback, Royal Lancaster Regt	48
Sergeant White, R E	43
Sergeant Wade, Royal Lancaster	41
Sergeant Devlin, R E	41
Sergeant Allen, R E	41
Lieutenant Singer, R E	40
Jamadar Parker, 25th N I	39

THE TOLA-RUPEE: AN ANACHRONISM.

ON Tuesday we drew attention to the scheme for a stable Indian currency, which Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, has submitted to the Government of India and Lord Herschell's Revenue Committee. We now give in Mr. Aston's words the outlines of his scheme:—

THE Indian coinage law now in force, Act XXIII of 1870, provides for the coinage of gold coins as follows:—

1. A gold mohur of fifteen-rupee piece.
2. A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.
3. A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.
4. A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

These are the very words of the Act. These gold coins are of fixed weight and fineness, but are not legal tender. The Act provides for the coinage of a silver rupee piece of fixed weight and fineness which is a legal tender. A tola or 180 grains Troy of gold of standard fineness is the "gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece," and a tola of silver of standard fineness, is the rupee. The Indian Coinage Act thus treats gold as a correlative standard of value, but the Indian currency system is based upon the false assumption that the ratio of values of gold and silver in 1870 would not materially alter. By making the rupee and half rupee the only legal tender, the coinage law has maintained a silver coin of fixed weight and fineness as the absolute standard of value in India.

(2) If gold is once admitted to be the more reliable test, it follows that the silver tola-rupee upheld as a standard of value in India, is a false standard in proportion to the decline in the gold value of silver when coinage of silver is unrestricted. Apart from the grave commercial evils of fluctuations in the gold exchange value of the tola-rupee, which by general consent, convert foreign trade into a mere speculation in silver, there are grave economic evils when the currency system of a country retains a false or insecure standard of value.

(3) Until the silver prices of Indian exportable articles rise to the extent of the depreciation of the silver currency tested by gold they remain artificially low, because the same amount of gold converted into the depreciated silver currency buys more commodities only because it is gold and not because they are worth less. This means that the material wealth of India becomes lessened by India not getting a fair equivalent for its products; or else it means that the natural increase of India's material wealth, which should come from the labour of its producers, is artificially retarded. Secondly:—There is the danger that when the day of reckoning comes and the depreciation of the silver currency becomes clearly understood, all wealth and securities accumulated or expressed in rupees will be found to be reduced to the full extent of the depreciation, if the authorities neglect to regulate the intrinsic value of the currency rupee by the correlative gold standard which the framers of the Currency Law kept carefully in view in 1870. The whole burden of loss from depreciation would then be thrown on silver capitalists and silver creditors. Debtors will be unduly benefited. Thirdly:—When the inevitable reaction in silver prices takes place, through the influence of trade with gold-using countries, the Government of India, in its endeavour to restore the value of obligations incurred to the State, and the taxes generally, by revised taxation, will encounter difficulties far greater than those that lie in the way of a currency reform; because a great portion of the State revenue is taken from small landholders, whose relations have remained on the land, absorbing the profits which have meanwhile been arising from aforesaid rise in silver prices.

(4) The conclusion to be drawn is that when gold is accepted as a standard of value, then, if a ratio of the values of gold and silver cannot be fixed, the standard weight of a standard

light coins) ought to be recalled, and a new coinage issued of heavier rupees.

(4) The Indian Treasury will eventually be repaid the cost of recalling tola-rupees and issuing heavier ones by the rise in the gold exchange value of the currency in which India gathers its public revenue. The tax-payer will not suffer more than if copper coins were recalled, and plated ones of greater intrinsic value substituted. When 16 "annas" will still exchange for a rupee, there is no *à priori* reason for fearing that silver prices in purely local markets not controlled by export trade with gold-using countries, would fall.

(5) If the Indian Government fears to enter on such an operation, then it need not undertake the cost of a recall of the tola-rupee and re-issue of the heavier rupees. It can fix a date after which the tola-rupee would be legal tender only for certain amounts, to cover all transactions in local markets hitherto ruled by a silver standard, and not influenced by gold. The new rupee would be then coined as the legal tender for larger amounts, and restrictions on coinage removed, except those employed to steady the gold exchange value of the (heavier) rupee. The legal tender limit for tola-rupees can be reduced periodically, and meanwhile until withdrawn the tola-rupees would serve the purpose of a subsidiary currency like the four-anna and two-anna pieces, and the copper coinage. There seems reason to anticipate that in the ordinary transactions of daily life, and petty trade, the new and the tola-rupee, would be practically interchangeable, as twenty shillings and a pound sterling exchange in Great Britain, though not of the same intrinsic value.

(6). There should be an issue of currency notes expressed in gold-mohurs or in English pounds sterling, and exchangeable at the Currency Office, not into gold but into rupees, at the gold exchange rate of the day, or at a rate officially fixed from time to time on that basis, under statutory restrictions. The tola-rupee should be removed from circulation as fast as circumstances permit, for a reason which need not be stated here, and can at first be utilised as a reserve against such an issue. The reserve against this gold paper issue would continue a silver reserve, as the differntial tax on silver imports and sliding seigniorage, would prevent such an issue from being a State speculation in bullion. If the precautions for steadying the gold exchange value of the new rupee are not deemed sufficient to prevent such an issue from being a State speculation in bullion or to prevent private speculation in such paper currency, the State might be given the option of redeeming in gold: or the notes of higher value might be so redeemable; and the rest, to suit any predilections in certain quarters, redeemable as above. To prevent the gold paper being used merely for the immediate conversion of tola-rupees into the new currency such gold notes if issued for tola-rupees, up to the legal tender limit, would be redeemable in the same. But this gold paper would be used for absorbing tola-rupees if necessary on favourable terms. It will be a point for consideration whether the gold unit paper currency should be issued only for heavy rupees; and the tola-rupees absorbed by rupee paper currency made redeemable after an interval in heavy rupees, but until then redeemable in tola-rupees."

(7) There will then be a silver coin as a silver standard of value, and legal tender, kept corrected by a gold standard, and therefore more reliable as:—(1) a standard of value, (2) a record of transactions, (3) a security for the accumulation of wealth, and (4) a specification of obligations. There will be a stable silver currency, and also greater facilities for using the gold standard in India, without interference with the principles of the monetary system of either India or any other country.

H. F. ASTON, I.C.S., BAR.-AT-LAW,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

Ratnagiri, India, December 1892.

* In my letter of 7th February last to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, I have advocated the use of rupee-units Currency Notes for absorbing the present tola-rupees.—H. F. A., *February* 1893.

INDIAN MINES AND MINERS.

THE question of legislation in connection with Indian mines and miners, writes the *Pioneer*, is one which has yet not passed out of the stage of discussion, and that it commands some attention in England is proved by the interpellations addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers in Parliament from time to time. The fact that there are no serious abuses to be remedied will not be admitted by the well-meaning but ill-informed philanthropists who have taken up the subject. They are not, we believe, actuated by motives such as swayed by those who brought about Indian factory legislation in order to help the industries of Lancashire, but they are just as ignorant of the conditions of labour in this country as those persons were. It was the Berlin Conference which set the ball of labour reform rolling. Among the conclusions arrived at by that assembly was one which had for its object the protection by legislation of women, "young persons," and children. In the Old World there was undoubtedly much to be done in this direction, for the "sweaters" of the poor had had a long innings. But your modern reformer looks far afield, and India, with its growing industries, seemed to offer fresh and attractive ground for philanthropic work. So in due season the Secretary of State was moved to address the Government of India, calling attention to the Berlin resolutions and pressing for legislation which should prevent women and girls being employed in underground mines, and raise the minimum age at which children were considered admissible for employment. The usual procedure of consulting the local administrations was adopted when the question was thus brought before Government, and on the reports furnished a reply to the India Office was based. There are less than eighty mines in all India, and the total number of persons employed therein is less than 32,000. This is a minute fraction of the population, and its proportions are not likely to increase at any great rate, for there is considerable difficulty experienced in recruiting this class of labour. Were it not, indeed, for the family system under which a man, his wife and children work together, miners would be still more scarce. That this system generally obtains is proved by the managers of mines, and the returns show that out of every 100 employés only about 60 are male adults. The supporters of the principles laid down at Berlin may argue that this shows the urgent necessity for legislation in India, but there are other factors to be taken into consideration. To begin with, Indian mines are not, as a rule, sunk deeply into the earth. The coal is won near the surface, and in the majority of instances perpendicular shafts descending hundreds of feet are not necessary. Tunnels are driven into hillsides, or the workings are quite open. The result of this is that there is almost absolute immunity from accidents, and that the work is carried on under the healthiest conditions. There is not the teeming underground life that is characteristic of European coalfields; the sexes are not mixed under demoralising influences; and the small family gangs hang together, doing there tale of work and earning their joint wage to the full satisfaction of themselves and their employers. Everyone acquainted with outdoor life in India must be familiar with the coolie-women and children, who are to be seen wherever men are at work. They form part and parcel of the labour of the country, and to interfere with them would be to strike a blow at a system which has obtained for centuries. In the mines they figure also, and here their labour is of the highest value to the men, the actual cutters of coal and salt. They have not heavy duties to perform, and they are helpful in a way which is not understood in European countries. To issue an arbitrary rule that the cooliewoman and "young person" should never go underground would mean that the earnings of the family group would be seriously reduced: the adult man would find that he could not alone and unaided win sufficient wages to keep the household, and he would at once abandon mining in favour of open-air work, where the law would not interfere with his wife and children. The immediate effect of this would be that the supply of labour for Indian mines would fall off, and though adult men might be eventually attracted by higher wages, the mining industries of the country, as a whole, would suffer a severe check. If legislation is forced upon the Government, as seems likely to be the case, it should be of the tentative kind only, due precautions being taken to discriminate between the employment of women and children in such few deep mines as exist and their presence in open and semi-open workings. For the present all that the Secretary of State has insisted upon is the appointment of an Inspector of Mines, whom he is sending out from England. That official will have an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the normal conditions of labour, by men, women and children, in this country, and he should carefully study the family system before pronouncing an opinion upon the arrangements in the mines. He will certainly be unable to find that the coolies are overworked, or that they need any elaborate laws to protect them against their employers. On the contrary, he will see that they earn good wages, are prosperous and contented, and run none of the dangerous risks which European colliers have to face. Is there then any pressing necessity for legislating for them, especially when they number all told less than 32,000 souls?

IN Lower Burma an excellent rice crop has been reaped. The food-supply is ample and prospects in Upper Burma are generally favourable.

THE Mysore Government has sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10,000 for preparing necklaces for recipients of titles, conferred during the last Dusserah Assembly by H. H. the Maharajah.

SEVERAL papers announce that the Shah of Persia is expected to visit Europe this spring, accompanied by a very small retinue, as he intends to travel *incognito*.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

THE Hon. General Brackenbury at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council said:—The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans has called attention to our military expenditure in terms to which I for one can take no exception. The Government of India should and does welcome such friendly criticism of its acts, and I am the more glad that he has made those remarks in Council because I am thus afforded an opportunity of making a few observations which I venture to hope may remove from his mind and from the minds of others some of the misapprehensions which now exist as to what is called the constant growth of military expenditure.

In the first place I would wish to say that the Government of India are not running blindly on in this matter. We have given the very closest attention to military expenditure; and for many months past our Accountant-General has been engaged in the preparation of an analysis of military expenditure for the last ten years which we are sending home to the Secretary of State, and in regard to which we have undertaken still further investigation.

The opinions of my hon. friend and others as to this great growth of military expenditure are based upon the figures contained in the Financial Statement. These, I should like to point out, are gross figures, and gross figures are apt to be somewhat misleading when taken by themselves. In many items of our military expenditure, our receipts rise almost exactly in proportion to the outlay which appears in the estimates of gross expenditure on those items. But without going into any lengthened exposition of figures, I may state that there are more than 71 lakhs of receipts to be set against the gross expenditure shown as be to incurred in India for 1893-94, in the Financial Statement, and I think it will be more convenient if I deal with net figures in connection with what I am about to say.

Now I have before me a table prepared in the Financial Department and vouched for by the signature of my hon. friend Sir David Barbour, which gives the net army expenditure in India for the past 10 years, commencing with the year 1884-85. That year has been chosen because it was the year when the military expenditure touched its lowest figures after the Afgan war. I find that there was between that year and the following year (1885-86) a leap of more than three crores in the military expenditure. The cause which occasioned that rise in military expenditure between 1884-85 and 1885-86 are familiar to every one in this Council, and it is scarcely necessary that I should refer to them. Since that date of 1884-85 the army in India has been increased by more than 11,000 British soldiers and 19,000 Native soldiers, and measures have been taken to render the Army of India fit to take the field without delay on any emergency that might arise. From 1885-86 military expenditure has been constantly higher than it was before that date. But since that great leap took place between 1884-85 and 1885-86, I contend that there has been no constant or great rise in military expenditure in India except such as has been brought about by a falling rate in exchange, and I think I can prove this by a very simple statement. In 1885-86 the amount of net army expenditure brought into accounts in India was Rx. 14,361,000. In the year 1893-94 the Budget Estimate is Rx. 14,981,000. The difference between the net military expenditure in India between 1885-86 and 1893-84 is, therefore, 62 lakhs of rupees, and of these 62 lakhs 57½ lakhs are due to the fall in exchange, the actual increase apart from that item of exchange being 4½ lakhs of rupees. Exchange in 1885-6 stood at 1s. 7½*d.*, while this year it has been taken at 1s. 2¾*d.* Every farthing of difference in exchange makes a difference of three lakhs of rupees in the military estimates for the pay of the British soldier. There have been fluctuations between 1885-86 and 1893-84, and those fluctuations, I think it may fairly be said, have been chiefly due to expeditions. It is not for me to say much upon the subject of these expeditions. They are not due to the action of the member of Council who is at the head of the Military Department; they are due to the action of the Governor-General in Council; but I would like to make this one remark. I was reading a few days ago, in the French official journal, a debate in the French Chamber on their own Colonial Policy. A member of the Opposition, attacking the policy in Tonquin, said, "there are two Tonquins, the Touquin of the plains and the Tonquin of the hills, and my contention is that we should administer the Tonquin of the plains, and let the Tonquin of the hills alone." The answer made to him by the Minister for the Colonies was this: He said "Tonquin is like one of those luscious tropical fruits of which you cannot enjoy the juice until you have broken the rind." I venture to think that that simile applies forcibly to India. That rind extends from the frontier of Baluchistan to the Burmese frontiers of China and Siam.

The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans has acknowledged, as has the Hon. Mr. Mackey, the good work done in connection with improvements in the army. I think both these hon. gentlemen were present recently when the Commander-in-Chief in his speech at the public dinner given to him in Calcutta explained and stated how much had been done in recent years for the army in India. He spoke of the reduced death-rate of the British troops, which has come down from 69 to 15 in the 1,000 owing to improved sanitary arrangements; of the reduced amount of drunkenness and of the crime resulting from it; he spoke of the improved shooting of the British Army in India, and of the Indian Army, saying, with perfect truth, that the army in India is now absolutely second to none in this respect; and I trust that those who criticise military expenditure will not forget that Lord Roberts in making that speech, said clearly that it was due to the wise liberality of the Government of India that these great improvements had been made.

There is one cause—I will not say of increase of expenditure as of our expenditure not going lower than it is—in which I feel perfectly certain I shall have the sympathy of everyone here; and that is that we have been making great efforts to render India as independent of England as possible. We are now manufacturing in India "clothing and boots for the whole Army of India which were formerly made at home; we are making ammunition for the Army; we have introduced the manufacture of steel for the projectiles of our heavy guns; and we hope shortly to introduce the manufacture of cordite the new smokeless powder, for which we are at present dependent on England. I need not say that all this means money spent in India instead of in England, and that it adds to the expenditure in the Indian Estimates; but it will undoubtedly, in the near future, cause not only a corresponding, but a greater decrease in the home estimates, because it has been distinctly shown that we can manufacture in this country, bringing the capital afforded by the State to the cheap labour of the East, much more cheaply than the same articles can be manufactured in England.

In regard to military works, I think it is scarcely necessary for me to say more than a few words; because a fixed sum of a crore is granted every year for such works, the only addition being that when Upper Burma was taken over and a special addition was made for Military Works in that country, but that sum is virtually fixed, and I think I may say that it is useless to take any exception to the amount of money spent, because every year the demands upon us for Imperial and Provincial Military Works come to six or seven times the grant at our disposal.

In regard to strategical railways, a subject which was also referred to by the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans, we are now engaged in making two railways, which I venture to think are of vital importance to our military position on the North-West Frontier—the Murree-Attock line, which will complete our transverse railway communications on the left bank of the Indus, and the Musirkof-Bolan line to Quetta, which we hope and believe will place our direct communication with Quetta by rail beyond all risk of flood or other accident. When these two railways have been completed, there is not, so far as I am aware, any other strategical line that has been sanctioned by the Government of India; and therefore unless some fortuitous circumstances occur which we cannot now contemplate, compelling us to change our policy. I do not think it likely that there will be any fresh important expenditure under the head of strategical railways.

As regards special defences, as has been stated by the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans, a special sum has been allocated for the purpose of fortifying India. That sum is now spent with the exception of about half a million pounds sterling; and when it is all expended, this heavy yearly charge also will, I hope and believe, practically cease. It may interest the Council if I read an extract from a despatch received from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council, dated the 9th instant, which was received yesterday, Lord Kimberley writes.—

"The explanation in para 4 of the Review of Military and Marine Stores Expenditure for India for 1890-91 seems sufficient to account for the increased expenditure in England during the four years 1887-88 to 1890-91. The supply of the 70,000 magazine rifles demanded has now been completed, and when the guns for the siege train, heavy field batteries, and North-West Frontier defences, and of machine guns for the various services have also been provided, there appears at present to be no reason why the expenditure should not return to normal."

I would point out that we have now nearly completed the frontier defences of India and the defences of our seaports, and have armed them with the latest and most efficient artillery. We have nearly completed the rearmament of our British Infantry with magazine rifles, and of the Native Army with Martini-Henry Rifles and the entire rearmament of our Field Artillery with the latest and best weapons; and we have done all this without borrowing, while France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and every European nation has had to borrow money for these purposes, and even rich England borrowed money for her fortifications to build new barracks for her troops.

I would only add this, that we are determined to exercise all possible economy in military expenditure. Steps were taken by me this year in conjunction with my honourable colleague the financial member to introduce greater order into the military financial arrangements, steps which I trust will, in the near future, result in improved economy. I can assure my hon. friend, Sir Griffith Evans, that nothing that we do not consider absolutely necessary has been included in the estimates of this year, and that a sum larger than that by which the estimates have been increased for items which the Commander-in-Chief and I would have wished to include in the estimates was put aside owing to our willingness to recognise the financial difficulties which made it undesirable to increase the estimates further; and I may assure him that in our establishments we do everything that we can to keep down expenditure to the very lowest limit, that we have no "redundant" clerks, and that we have no officers drawing special salaries for posting letters.

SIR P. HUTCHINS ON THE REGISTRATION SURPLUS.

The Hon. Sir Phillips Hutchins said:—My hon. friend Mr. Chintsal Rao has mentioned three points on which it seems desirable that I should offer a few words of explanation. I am glad to say that his observations on all three have been anticipated by the departments of which I have the honour to be in charge. Two concern the Home Department, the third the Revenue and Agricultural Department. First with regard to the surplus under the head of Registration, very recently the Government of India have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding an increase of the registering establishments in the Madras Presidency, and in the course of it we ourselves laid down the principle, and the Secretary of State assented to it, that registration had never been intended to be a source of revenue. That I understand is what my hon. friend contends, so that we are entirely in accord with him, though this is not a time at which we can afford to give up any income which we already possess. The only doubt which the Secretary of State raised was whether the surplus should not be devoted rather to the increase of facilities for registration or the reduction of fees than to the improvement of the establishment. As to this reduction of fees I am glad to find that the hon. member with his far more intimate knowledge of the real sentiments of the people, has so entirely confirmed my own view, which is that the present fees are not at all regarded as excessive. Whether further facilities are required is being considered by the local Government. I know it is a point which they have always kept in view, and I was under the impression that they had already done as much in this way as could be reasonably expected. Next my hon. friend drew a comparison between the cost of the police in Bombay and Bengal This is precisely the ground on which the Government of India lately demurred to a demand made by the Bombay Government for increased expenditure on its police. I wish I had the local Government's reply here to read to the Council, for I feel sure that it would satisfy them as it has satisfied me. Speaking from recollection I can say that there are three main reasons why the cost of the Bombay Police is so high in the Presidency proper. The first is the vicinity of the Native States which are included in its boundaries or march along its northern and eastern frontier. The second cause is the number of wild tribes, like the Bhils, which require constant and careful watching. Lastly the ordinary rates of wages for unskilled labour and for those classes for which the rank and file of the police are drawn are greatly in excess of the rates prevailing in Bengal. Towards the end of his speech the hon. member asked that a special officer should travel through each province to offer and distribute advances under the Land Improvement Act. I cannot think this is necessary, though the suggestion will doubtless be considered by the local Government. During the last year or two the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department has constantly impressed on all district officers their duties in this respect and commended by name those who have worked the Act with energy and success. I am confident that the people know now almost everywhere that loans can be had for the asking, provided security is forthcoming. That this is the case to which the hon. member chiefly referred is shown by the enormous sums distributed under the Act, as I recently had occasion to inform the Council during last year's scarcity. On the same occasion I showed that the rules had been greatly simplified, and that that procedure had been made as prompt and summary as is consistent with the security of the taxpayer's money, of which we are merely administrators. I shall leave his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to deal with Sir Griffith Evans' remarks on the Bengal Civil Courts and the accommodation for them, merely remarking that the matter is one which seems more suited for discussion in the Bengal Council than in that of your Excellency. My recollection is that the full number of justiciaries which the High Court ultimately thought to be necessary were supplied fully two years ago.

THE COST OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

SIR GRIFFITH EVAN in his speech, last Thursday, dealt with the cost of the India Office. He said:—

"The India Office expenses, when one comes to look at them, appear to be on a somewhat lavish scale. The total expenditure upon salaries, wages and allowances amount to £151,000. One sees that if you take the whole of the expenses they come to £149,000 for the year 1892-93 as against £191,000 for the year 1891-92. The total increase is put down at £3,147. When you come to look at that you find that there has been an increase of £5,000 and a decrease to £2,500, but when you come to see where the decrease and increase are made, you find that the increase is in the permanent charges, and that the decrease was in the occasional charges. The decrease has been in the postage of despatches to and from India. If you take that out there has been an increase to the permanent establishment. Again one sees, first of all, that there is a tendency generally on the part of this establishment to increase, but when one comes to look into the establishment itself one is struck by a number of small things indicating very clearly that there is no strong hand there to curb or keep down expenditure. I will instance a few to the Council. I will not say anything about the salaries of the Secretary of State and the members of the India Council. They only come to £25,000 a year, but after paying this we come to the Correspondence Department, which costs £32,000, and we find this amongst others after getting six Secretaries on £1,200 there are six Assistant Secreteries on from £800 to £1,000 a year. Then I find this extraordinary item: Special Assistant and Visitor to the Indian Museum at £800 a year. I am at a loss to understand the nature of this gentleman's duties, but I find that he requires for the performance of them a clerk at £400 a year. But that is not enough. The Visitor is apparently short of technical knowledge, and so he has a special technical assistant at £350 a year. Then we come to the general clerks in the correspondence department and we find 11 senior clerks; then we find six redundant senior clerks. Now I have no idea what a redundant clerk may mean, but the term certainly suggests something in the nature of a luxury. Then I find a number of junior clerks and a large number of other assistant clerks, so that there are altogether forty-nine persons engaged in this Correspondence Department of the India Office. Then you come to find that they, like all India Office officials, apparently all receive personal allowances of one kind and another. Some of the allowances are very extraordinary. You find that some of these clerks receive allowances for editing the India List. One receives £70 a year; another £50 for the same thing; another a similar allowance, and who edits the India List? I really cannot make out. Then I find that another official is a second class clerk of the third grade, and he is not only one of the persons who receives the gratuity, but also receives £50 for the preparation of the Sanitary Blue Book. Then in the Registration and Record Department there is another clerk, one also of the second grade attached to the Record Department, who also receives £50 for editing the same India List. This peculiarity of always receiving extra remuneration for doing anything beyond one's legitimate work becomes more marked, I observe as we go down the list. Then I come to another class of persons, the office-keepers and messengers, and it appears that £6,230 is spent upon this class of officials. We find that these messengers are of first and second class, and receive the following allowances, which are instructive:—Three receive £30 each for attendance on the Secretary of State. I apprehend that there would be considerable astonishment if any of the chuprassis here were to demand extra pay for attending, for instance, upon the Viceroy or upon any of the members of Council. One would think that that was all in the day's work. Then there are a number of other similar allowances amongst which I find that one receives £30 for despatching and posting letters, as if this could not be done without extra pay.

"But I will not weary the Council by going into any more details; suffice it to say that when you come still lower you find that this establishment contains 28 housemaids. Fortunately they are not entitled to pensions, but as allowance of two housemaids for each member of Council seems to me to be excessive. I am exercising what I conceive would be privilege of a member of Parliament to comment upon expenditure in England such as that to which I have now referred, but I do say that the perusal of this report does indicate to a certain extent that in all probability, if there were something in the nature of a Finance Commission or some Commission with a view to retrenchment in those matters, the results, if not very large, would, at any rate, be considerable. One has a general impression on perusing these papers that the servants in question are very lightly worked, and that they seem to be always wanting extra pay for anything additional that they do. I observe also that the Store Department costs £40,000 a year, and whether the Store Department is worth that expenditure I am not able to form an opinion. All that I now desire is to say that the money applied to these various purposes should be judiciously spent, and should not be wasted."

THE O'CONOR DON AND HOME RULE.

THE O'Conor Don, one of the few surviving chieftains of the Old Irish territorial families, who sat for many years in Parliament as a follower of Isaac Butt, but refused to follow Mr. Parnell in the Land League agitation, has written to the 'Freeman's Journal' a vigorous protest against charges of recreancy and of inconsistency between his present utterances and his action in signing the Catholic petition against Home Rule and his utterances twenty years ago:—

He says he believes that the very essence of Parliamentary government, and that which gives it stability and strength, is the wholesome rivalry between parties, and that he still desires to see the people of Ireland enjoying the same essential system of self-Government that Great Britain at present enjoys, but he sees nothing in the proposed Home Rule Bill to secure one or other of these advantages, unless such rivalry as at present exists on the board of a certain formerly influential journal can be called wholesome. He sees no prospect of any rivalry that could accomplish any good between the two proposed branches of the Irish Legislature—one elected on the existing democratic franchise, and the other in the main by the common jurors of Ireland, and both representing in a most overwhelming degree one class alone of the community—namely, the occupiers of the land. He still believes the Imperial Parliament as at present constituted is in many ways unfitted for the discharge of the duties imposed on it, and he would still be in favour of any scheme for securing to his countrymen a more extensive power over the laws which regulate their own affairs, consistent with the preservation of law and order and the rights and security of property. But he sees nothing in the proposed bill that enables him to believe that the new Legislature would be more fitted for the discharge of the duties alluded to than the Imperial Parliament, and whatever we may think of law and order, the rights and security of property would under it be bound to disappear. It seems to him that a separate Parliament for Ireland can be demanded only upon one or other of two grounds, or upon both—either upon the ground of nationality—the political existence of Ireland as a separate nation—or on the ground that purely local affairs will be better dealt with by a local legislature. The first ground is absolutely abandoned by this bill. Ireland can no longer claim to be a nation. Her representatives are called upon in the preamble and clauses of the bill to relinquish the claim, and called upon to do so for no other practical purpose than to secure this relinquishment and to befool the British elector. The supremacy, "unrestricted and unimpaired," of the Imperial Parliament is the first dose a Nationalist is asked to swallow, and he is asked to swallow it submissively because it is deceit. The "unrestricted and unimpaired" supremacy of Parliament, if it means anything practical, means the right of Parliament to continue to legislate upon every one of the subjects committed to Irish legislation, just as it did before. If this supremacy was to be retained as a reality, and not as a sham, not even a packed convention in Dublin would dare to accept the bill. Even as a sham this declaration must lead to future trouble. It must at some time or another be repudiated, but its acceptance as the starting-point of the bill is the abandonment of the first ground hitherto relied upon for the establishment of an Irish Parliament. If we come to the second ground—the utilitarian ground—the possibility of setting up petty legislation in Ireland inferior in its powers not merely to those enjoyed by a British colony, but to those enjoyed by one of the States of the American Union, it seems to me that the proposed Legislature, as stated in my letter yesterday, while capable of doing any amount of mischief, would be impotent for good. Starting with a bankrupt exchequer, forced to live by taxation of capital, it would soon drive all enterprise, industry, and energy out of the country, and nothing would remain to be taxed but the unfortunate holders or occupiers of land. In conclusion, he says: "Believing the measure to be one that would lead to unmitigated evil, to domestic strife, which the Irish people, tossed backwards and forwards in agitation which must fall upon the only resources left to the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, the land and realized capital, I feel that I would be false to all the professions which I made in 1873 if I did not raise my voice against it, and if necessary, in opposing this bill, to join with those who go perhaps further than I do in their admiration for the rights of property are not strong enough, let him say what better guarantees are required. If he thinks his class would not secure sufficient representation let him say how the scheme of representation may be improved; but it is hard to please his constitutional taste. In 1873 he feared too much unanimity, now he fears too much rivalry.

The 'Independent' says the letter amounts to a declaration for Home Rule.

The 'Irish Times' says The O'Conor Don has claims upon respect which all acknowledge; while the 'Express' thinks it a gratifying indication of opposition.

"THE DEGRADATION OF THE QUEEN'S UNIFORM."

"TRUTH" is attacking the War Office for selling soldiers' cast-off clothing. The question is, Does the country get anything by the sale which compensates for the indignities thus perpetrated?

Lauderdale-buildings, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C.

Dear Sir,—We have the pleasure to offer you the undermentioned cheap and serviceable lines, very suitable for coolies and other native labourers working mines, plantations, &c. If you cannot see your way to order quantities, we shall be pleased to prepare you an assorted bale of those articles most likely to suit. Your orders will be much esteemed.—Yours faithfully,

WM. MOORE AND CO.

		Very best selection.	
Soldiers' scarlet stout kersey tunics.	1s. 0d.	—	each.
Soldiers' scarlet serge tunics	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.	,,
Soldiers' scarlet cloth tunics, white serge lined	1s. 9d.	2s. 6d.	,,
Soldiers' scarlet highlanders' tunics, white serge lined	1s. 6d.	—	,,
Soldiers' blue cloth tunics, lined	1s. 10d.	2s. 6d.	,,
Soldiers' dark tweed tunics, lined ...	1s. 9d.	—	,,
Soldiers' dark serge tunics	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.	,,
Soldiers' long blue cloth overcoats, lined	3s. 11d.	—	,,
Soldiers' long grey cloth overcoats, lined with capes	5s. 11d.	7s. 11d.	,,

Those marked thus" are favourite lines, and what we most frequently have indents for—being cheap, strong, durable, and in every way well adapted for their purpose.

Try £5 Assorted Parcel.

I have followed (says the writer in "Truth") Tommy's disused tunics to the Cape, and they seem to be most impartially distributed all over the globe. For instance, a British tourist tells me with what patriotic pride he recently met a detachment of sandwichmen parading the streets of Havre in the uniform of a British regiment, and bearing the advertisements of a travelling circus. Is there any other country which exposes its military uniform to such indignity for the sake of a few coppers? It occurs to me that this may possibly be an important piece of evidence in support of the theory that we are really a nation of wandering Jews.

As the Spanish proverb says, you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs; but it appears that the article known as "egg powder" is entirely independent of hens. A provincial grocer has been summoned under the Food and Drugs Act for selling this latter commodity on the ground that the mixture supplied was "not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchaser." The public, it was alleged, were under the impression that when they were buying egg powder they were getting some kind of concentrated essence of egg, or ingradient similar to it; but the official analysis showed that the powder contained 40½ per cent. of alum, the remainder consisting of ground rice, carbonate of soda, and colouring matter. On the other hand, it was contended that the expression "egg powder" meant that it would do as well as eggs and not that there were any eggs in it. This appears to have been also the opinion of the magistrates who finally dismissed the summons.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less: effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

MADAME COTTU AND HER VICTIMS.

THE "Grand Francais" does not come well out of "Le Proces en Corruption," of which Baroness Cottu seems for the present to be the heroine, writes Mrs. Crawford in *Truth*. Nobody can say what the De Lesseps and their fellow-managers fingered in the way of commissions for wasteful contracts. But, if by inflating their bubble they did what seemed to the outer public a risky piece of work for themselves, they took care to get out of the affair with heavy pockets. Flourry, the old accountant who deals with the Panama books as if they were just as prosaic as those of an ordinary commercial enterprise, has been informing us that he greatly understated the haul which the two De Lesseps must have made with the 200 founders' sharres they allotted to themselves. They got rid of them when they were quoted at 75,000 francs each on the Bourse. What wonder, then, if it is believed that father and son have between them four millions sterling invested in London. The report that the Castel, in Berry, expanded into a large modern chateau, was to be sold by creditors, was a mere newspaper flim-flam meant to get up sympathy, which would render prosecution more difficult. Charles de Lesseps continues to be interesting as a study. He looks now as cool-headed and sharp as he seemed the contrary before the Court of Appeal. As a play-actor he is wonderful. Fine-gentleman airs are thrust aside, and he talks familiar, inelegant French, which the plain, uneducated members of the jury can understand. But he overdoes filial sentiment in repeating how over and over again he went on his knees, with tears in his eyes, to implore his father not to risk his glorious name in the Panama enterprise. The old man not minding his prayer, he then resolved to follow him to the bitter end. Beau Baihaut has been confessing his sins as a Minister and a Deputy to the confusion of his fellow-prisoners, De Lessseps, Fontane, and their agent, Blondin. Their line was to declare they bribed nobody. He ruined their case by declaring that they bribed him, and that they could not have got him to stir for them if they had not given him a bribe in itself a fortune. He wept as he declared his corruption. The curious part he played in the De Lesseps' family is the talk of the town, but it has not been touched upon at the trial. Baihaut, it appears, was going to bring it into his story of how he came to transgress the laws of honour, but was pulled up by his counsel. He and Charles de Lesseps belong to the clan who graduated at the polytechnic school, of which De Freycinet and Sadi Carnot were also members. Baihaut was chosen first to be Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Public Works, and then Minister, because he was on such friendly terms with the De Lesseps' family, and, in short, "le beau Baihaut."

It was a mitake not to have given Constans the mangement of the Panama prosecutions. Bourgeois was from the outset in a false position, and did not know how to carry the war into the enemy's country. He was fettered by the charges brought against his old patron Floquet, under whom he served as Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, when Floquet was Minister of that department and Premier. Whatever messages Arton took there must have been known to Bourgeois, who, therefore, was at once judge and party, and disqualified from holding the men he prosecuted with a tight grip. Constans is, I know, unscrupulous, but, given the gang of Panama Directors who cried "Your purse or your life!" to the honest Brisson Government when the Lottery scheme was originally brought forward, unscrupulousness and the daring needed to grasp nettles firmly were indispensable. Constans might have been as deep in Panama mud as any one else had he been in Frame when Arton was going about with his cheque-book. But it was his good luck to be then acting also on the "die or deliver" principle at the Court of Hue, and creating gambling houses in the French possessions in the Far East. He would, therefore, so far as he was personally concerned, have been free to act with vigour. The high-waymen policy has prevailed all round. But the De Lessops began it, and practised it with the most brilliant success.

Bourgeois is a Positivist. I never knew any one of his creed who had either intuition or gumption. Not that he or any other Positivist whom I ever met was a dunce. He is in a sort of way an able speaker, but of a coarse flavour though a Parisian by birth and breeding, his father and mother belonging to the bourgeoisie of the unfashionable district of the Marais. All the ten years he was locked up in a lyceum he was a show pupil, an unfortunate fact in his life. A show boy in a French school has not the chance of knowing what goes on outside the class rooms, and he sees very little of what goes on inside, the bookish and black-board nature of his training dulling his perception and intuitions. The prize pupils furnish the materials of which Parliamentary orators are generally made in France. M. Waldeck Rousseau was a typical sample. Having had the luck to marry the wealthy step-daughter of Doctor Charcot, he lets the tide ebb without going after it, and is settling down into a gouty, elderly person.

I have spoken of Madame Cottu as the heroine of the *proces en corruption*. It seems to me that the officials of the Department of Public Safety aimed more at hurting the late ex-Prime Minister Loubet, with whom Constans had a crow to pluck, than at tempting Madame Cottu to betray those Royalist deputies whom her husband is suspected of having bribed, 133 members of the Right having voted the Lottery bonds. What does this heroine look like? Well, like Madame Louise Ackerman, the pessimist poet and one of the finest writers of the century. But as this author is hardly known to the English public, it will better enable your readers to form an idea of Madame Cottu if I tell them to picture to themselves Mother Hubbard at the age of forty, and dressed plainly, albeit in fashionable black clothes. She is small and witchy. It would not have surprised me to have seen her lithe, angular little person mounted on a broomstick and flying through the air. The eyes are piercing, and one did not need to hear her speak to feel that she was a hard-headed mite, who had more tough fibre in her than bar, bench, prisoners, and political witnesses put together. There was no hesitancy about anything she said or did. The ring of sincerity in her evidence carried all before it. Possibly she was playing a part, though I think not. After all the limp men, it was refreshing to hear this high-strung woman. She enjoyed, one could see, eating her vengeance cold. Her voice rang clear. Though feeling strongly, she was mistress of herself and lady-like. She subsequently held an improvised levee in the hall of the Palais de Justice, Du Buit, the batonnier of the Order of Advocates, presenting the bar to her. The Bar of Paris ever was, and I dare say ever will be, in opposition to the Government, whatever form it may take. Hence the enthusiasm for Madame Cottu which was suddenly evinced last Saturday.

The Madame Cottu incident, taking place a few hours before the grand dinner party of M. and Madame Loze at the Prefecture of Police, must have dashed the enjoyment of host and hostess, and of those Members of the Cabinet who attended. Both M. and Madame Loze are fond of display, and money and taste were on this occasion expended with *chic* for the result. A table-cloth in old Venice lace over pink satin, spring flowers from the Riviera, and souvenir menus contributed to that effect. The latter were of silver, on the reverse side of which was engraved by Roty an allegorical figure seated beside a table bearing lamps, telephonic apparatus, and those piles of papers known in France as *dossiers*. The figure was supposed to represent the police surveillance of Parish by night. She had turned her head from the table to gaze out of an open window at the great city that lay asleep before her. Loze having signed the passes given to Madame Cottu, and never used by her, to visit her husband in prison, he must have felt that he was expected to resign his splendid post, and by his chief guest, too, the Minister of the Interior. Moral: Official greatness in France is so slippery that foolish is the man who feels miserable when it slips from him.

PARTICULARS are to hand from Athens of the accident by which the governess of Prince George of Greece, Miss Mary Weber, lost her life. On the 8th ultimo the young lady asked the watchman on the Acropolis to give her the key of the door leading up to the Parthenon. She stood here about a quarter of an hour looking at the exquisite view. She then stepped to the edge, which is always a most dangerous spot. As there was a strong wind blowing a Greek architect, who also happened to be on the Acropolis, called out to her to go away from this dangerous place, and he hurried to the Parthenon. He had scarcely reached the foot of the pillars when the girl fell on the stone pavement a few feet away from him, and lay there motionless. The architect at once summoned aid and the seriously injured girl was taken to the military hospital at the foot of the Acropolis, whence news was sent to the Crown Prince's palace. She had sustained such serious injuries that she died shortly afterwards. It is supposed that the young lady, who was not quite twenty, committed suicide. Her intended husband, a military doctor in the Greek army, took his life the day after out of despair.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

"SARAH GRAND," the authoress of that remarkable novel, "The Heavenly Twins," was the daughter of a naval officer, himself the son of a distinguished man. Her early childhood was passed in a north country seaport. At eleven she wrote a song, also setting it to music, and her first effort in literature was made at eighteen. On the strength of a personal introduction, "Sarah Grand" sent a magazine editor her initial serious effort. Unfortunately, she spelt the great man's name with a final "e" when there should have been none. At the time, and afterwards in his autobiography, he spoke sarcastically of this. Yet he had a kind word for the manuscript, which he returned.

"Sarah Grand" tried her story with a second magazine editor, but without any better luck. This gentleman was not enthusiastic, and ended by advising her to re-write the book. Instead of doing so she wrote an entirely new story, and forwarded it to the editor. He, good and busy man, returned the second manuscript with the remark that while it had been improved it was still scarcely up to the mark. After all this, "Sarah Grand" set strenuously to the writing of her story, "Ideala," published about five years ago. She wished to have a good literary opinion on it. So "Ideala" in manuscript was sent to Mr. George Allen, of Orpington. Having read the work, Mr. Allen said he would publish it himself, provided he had Ruskin's approval. Next, therefore, the manuscript went to Ruskin, who scored a passage in which Punch was mentioned with approval, and wrote across the page that he did not like the title and hated queer people [illegible]. The authoress posted "Ideala" to [illegible] publishers, and then put [illegible] by, [illegible] manuscript for seven years.

[illegible] the manuscript again on the [illegible] "Sarah Grand"—where did she get this [illegible]—decided to print it at her own [illegible] so, and "Ideala" immediately made a [illegible] the first gleam of success in a long and singularly weary literary struggle. Encouraged by the reception of "Ideala," she at once sat down to write "The Heavenly Twins." Writing under somewhat harassing circumstances, she devoted two years to the novel. In a measure she had counted on having vanquished the publishers with the success of "Ideala." In that she was too sanguine, for "The Heavenly Twins" was rejected by no fewer than five leading firms. "Sarah Grand" now resorted to some well-known literary people for their advice. They advised her to publish it herself if need be, and for this purpose she had it printed in Warrington, as before. Meanwhile, as has already been explained in this column, Mr. Heinemann saw the novel and jumped at it. He declares that every post brings him confirmation of the accuracy of his first estimate of the book.

Among Mr. Gladstone's recent finds in second-hand books was a volume, "The Fiend's Delight," by "Dod Grile." The volume is very rare now, for it is years since it went out of print. "Dod Grile" was the pseudonym affected at one time by Mr. Ambrose Bierce, whose series of powerful sketches, "In the Midst of Life," Messrs. Chatto and Windus published a year or two ago. It is the knowledge of this, perhaps, which caused Mr. Gladstone to tick off "The Fiend's Delight' on Mr. Hartley's second-hand catalogue. "Cobwebs from an Empty Skull" is another book which "Dod Grile" wrote when he lived in London, and was one of the intimates of Tom Hood.

Mr. Ambrose Bierce is that rare combination, a man of very serious thought and abounding humour. His migration to the United States was a distinct loss to English literature, for few contemporary writers possess so trenchant a style. He has been living for several years in a remote part of California, among the hills, with the simplest and humblest surroundings. From time to time he descends to San Francisco, to the delight of a small literary circle, but every week a couple of columns from his pen, under the title of "My opinions," appear in the 'Sunday Examiner' of that city. These are a mixture of satire, politics, literary comment, fiction and poetry, and there is no regular contribution to journalism of a more sustained interest. Some of the tales, too, in "In the midst of Life" are at least as blood-curdling as anything in modern fiction. It is curious and suggestive that a man of Mr. Bierce's parts should have been so completely forgotten in England. Mr. Gladstone, however, who apparently knows everything and forgets nothing, remembers him.

Mr. Austin Dobson's "Horace Walpole" was published on large paper at the not quite democratic price of three guineas. Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine now contemplate an addition which will not cost more than half-a-guinea. Nearly 100 illustrations have been prepared for it, besides two autographs of unpublished Walpole letters. One of the letters, dated February 1776, is addressed to Lord Stafford. For frontispiece to the volume, which may be looked for next month, there is to be a picture of Walpole's home, Strawberry-hill.

Before the appearance of the literary remains of James Russell Lowell, upon which Professor Charles Eliot Norton is now engaged, we are to have a volume of "Recollections and Appreciation" by Francis H. Underwood, who was an intimate friend of Lowell's, and who published a short sketch of his life some years ago. This book will be mainly personal, but it will contain a criticism of Lowell as a writer. Professor Norton's book, on the other hand, will consist of Lowell's own letters, with such editorial matter as may be necessary to connect and explain them. Mr. Underwood first knew Lowell in the late forties. He was attracted towards him through coming across a copy of the "Fable for Critics" at a bookshop in Louisville, and when he settled in Cambridge he became almost immediately one of the poet's intimate friends. When the editorial chair of the "Atlantic Monthly" was offered to Lowell, he accepted it only upon condition that Mr. Underwod should be his assistant. The latter has countless anecdotes and reminiscences of his chief, many of which will appear in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Underwood will also shortly publish a series of volumes containing recollections of Longfellow, Emersons, Whittier and Holmes.

Some interesting details, by the way, are forthcoming as to the sale of Lowell's first book, which come out in 1841. In the first six months the publishers managed to dispose of forty copies. Thoreau was scarcley more fortunate. Of his "Week on the Concord" he printed a first edition of 1,000 copies. Seven hundred of these were afterwards returned to him in the shape of a remainder. Other famous Americans were in much the same case. When Oliver Wendell Holmes's first book of poems came out (about 1830) his publisher thought it necessary to take the precaution of going round to all the booksellers in Boston in order to get sufficient subscriptions to cover his risks.

The right to produce again the English editions of Thier's "History of the Consolate and the Empire of France under Napoleon" has just been acquired by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. This history of the most important period of modern times was translated, part by part as it appeared in France, by Forbes Campbell and John Stebbing, with the approval of Thiers. Some forty years have elapsed since then and copies of the work—of which, by-the-by there were twenty volumes—are not now to be got. If the history in English is available in any form it is only the one-volume summary issued some years ago. In the present edition there are to be twelve volumes, at 12s. each, and the first is to be ready next September. Afterwards a volume will appear monthly.

What will prove a valuable contribution to the literature on the discovery of America will be brought out shortly by a Dublin publishing firm, namely, "The Life of St. Brendan the Voyager," from the Irish "Book of Lismore." The work will contain a literal English translation as well as an English translation of the Latin version, which was popular throughout Europe during the Middle Ages as the Christian Odyssey. It is edited by the Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, parish priest of Ardfert, County Kerry, a distinguished Celtic scholar, and will reveal the fact that the mariner-saint of Kerry is not the St. Brendan Washington Irving mentions in his Life of Columbus, who is known in Irish history as the Abbot of Birr, in King's County.

In connection with the same subject, General Butterfield, of New York, is preparing a book based on the thirteen St. Brendan MSS., which he recently found in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. These MSS. are of the tenth century, and came into the possession of the Bibliotheque Nationale from the Abbey of S. Martial, at Limoges (Haute-Viene). General Butterfield also secured copies of the Brandon MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and in the course of examination and research discovered that there is a Brandon MS. also at the Nuremberg Library, and a few at Rome. In the translation of the manuscripts he has received assistance from Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan; and in a paper read before the Historic Section of the New York Gaelic Society General Butterfield stated as his conviction that if Brandon was not the first discoverer of America he had caused its subsequent discovery by Ericson and Columbus.

New novels from the pens of Mr. Manville Fenn, "Witness to the Deed," and Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban, "The Red Sultan," are to be issued soon by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—Messrs. Macmillan are sending out Mr. Henry James's one-volume novel, "The Real Thing," on Monday.—"Armorel of Lyonesse," Mr. Walter Besant's newest novel in volume-form, will be ready soon. It is, as the name implies, a tale of the Scilly Isles.—Messrs. Putnam are to publish Herman Melville's second two romances, "Moby Dick" and "White Jacket." They are not by any means so well-known as "Typee" and "Comoo."

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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

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SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON
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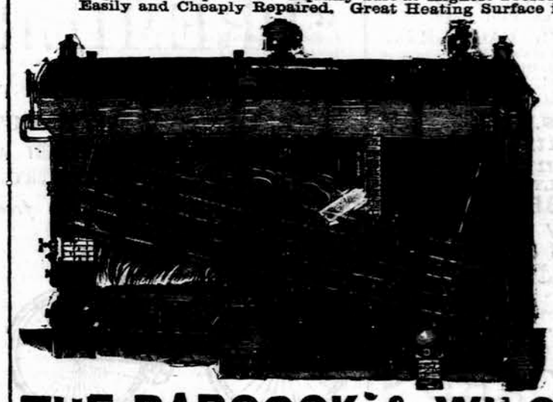

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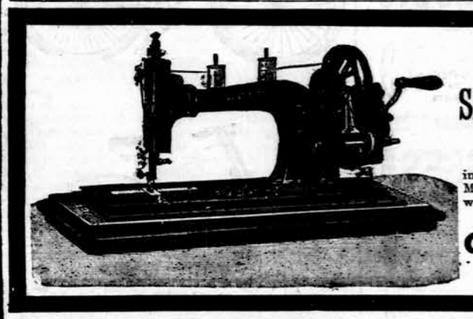

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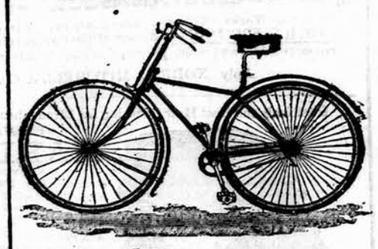

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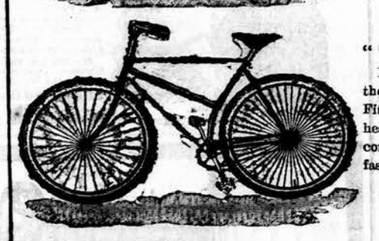

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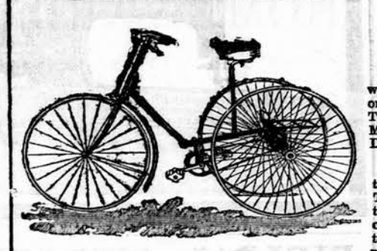

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